

A CAMERA TRIP THROUGH ALASKA

SEPTEMBER 11, 1913

3027

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

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"SEPTEMBER MORN" AT NOME

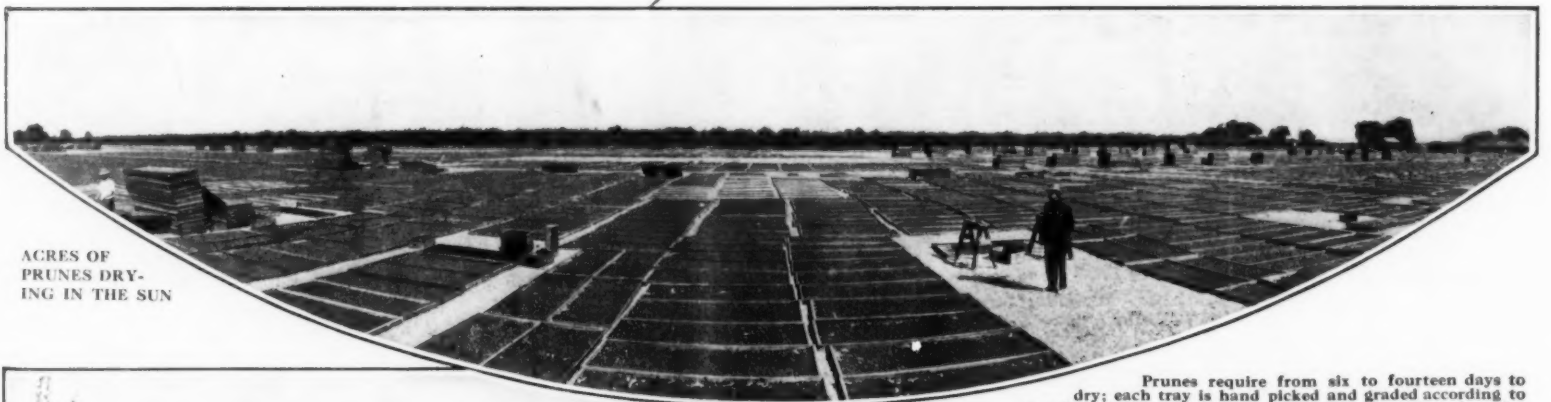
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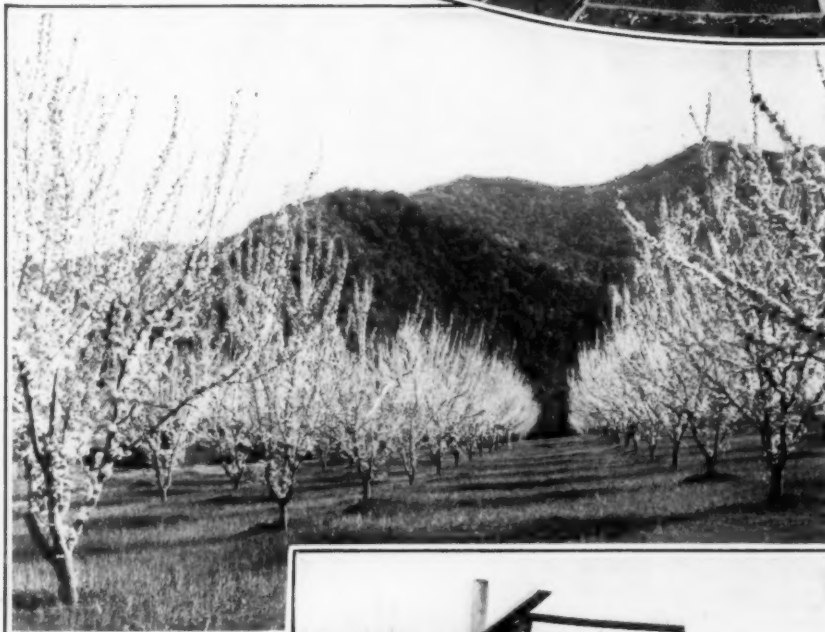
Two Hundred Million Pounds of Prunes

The Enormous Output of a Single Year in California

(See article by Henry P. Dimond on another page)



ACRES OF PRUNES DRYING IN THE SUN



A VALLEY OF BEAUTIFUL BLOOM

A prune orchard in the Santa Clara Valley, California. Notice how the snow-white blossoms cover every twig down to the trunks of the trees. Oregon and Washington are also prune-growing states, but the dry, rainless summers of California, with warm days and cool nights, make its valleys ideal for producing and drying.

Prunes require from six to fourteen days to dry; each tray is hand picked and graded according to size of the fruit, each point of superiority advancing the price one-half cent a pound. Although the first large prune orchard in California was started as late as 1870, the annual production in that state alone is now about two hundred million pounds of dried prunes. Thousands of tons are exported to Germany, France, and Italy, the original homes of the prune.



THE GATHERING TIME

The prune is a beautiful bluish plum; the French variety is sweet but the Italian and German varieties are tart. The ripe fruit drops from the trees and is usually caught on sheets spread for that purpose. If the prunes of one season in California were laid end to end, they would reach about nine times around the earth at the equator.



A TRAY OF PLUMS READY TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO PRUNES
The fresh fruit is passed through mechanical graders and placed in the sunlight, like fresh coffee berries in tropical lands. After reaching the packing house, the prunes are placed in large bins and sweated for two or three weeks.



PACKING THE TOP LAYER FIRST

First, the cover is nailed on the box and the ornamental labels and wax paper put in place. Then the top layer of prunes is pressed flat with the thumb. A second layer is added, being laid in like shingles, and then the rest of the fruit is piled in promiscuously. This process is known as "facing." The last step is that of nailing on the bottom of the box.



A BUSY SCENE IN A LARGE PACKING HOUSE

The prunes are placed in huge wire baskets and plunged into clear hot water before being packed. The hot fruit is then packed in boxes of twenty-five and fifty pounds. Electric fans and abundant ventilation characterize the packing houses.



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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVII.

Thursday, September 11, 1913

No. 3027

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue; Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 31 Wyandott Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States. Cable Address: "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Sleicher, President. Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary. A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer.

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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Chalmers—1914

The New "Six"



The Master Motor of Them All

What other makers are still striving for we give you in the New Chalmers "Six."

To the best features of the costliest cars we have added these crowning triumphs:

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The smoothness of the "Six" saves wear on car and passengers. The interval between the explosions of any "four" produces a vibration that hammers constantly at the life of the car. The explosions of the "Six" give an unbroken stream of power. This smoothness and economy which no "four" can equal add years to the car's life.

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When once you know the years of extra service these features add, you'll wonder how we give them at the price, \$2175. Go ride in this car—at our dealers.

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Remember, enthusiasm is only a matter of feeling good and we don't know of anything which feels better to tired nerves than vibration. Read the free coupon and mail it today.

The White Cross Electric Hair Dryer



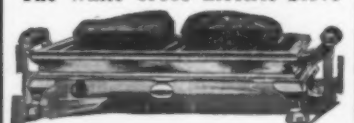
Every time you dry your hair don't you wish you had an electric hair dryer? With a dryer your hair is perfectly dry and soft as silk in a very few minutes.

The White Cross Electric Iron

Drives much of the hardship away from

ironing day. It is always ready for use. Just turn the switch and the iron is ready to work. Can be operated as cheaply as an ordinary iron and does not heat up the room. You can do twice as much work with a White Cross Electric Iron than with the old fashioned irons.

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☐ Hair Dryer ☐ Stove

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free and postpaid, the White

Cross Catalog of electrical goods

and new book "Health and

Beauty." I enclose no obligation

if you write at once.

I have checked below the articles to

which I am interested.

☐ Electric ☐ Electric

☐ Vibrator ☐ Iron

☐ Hair Dryer ☐ Stove

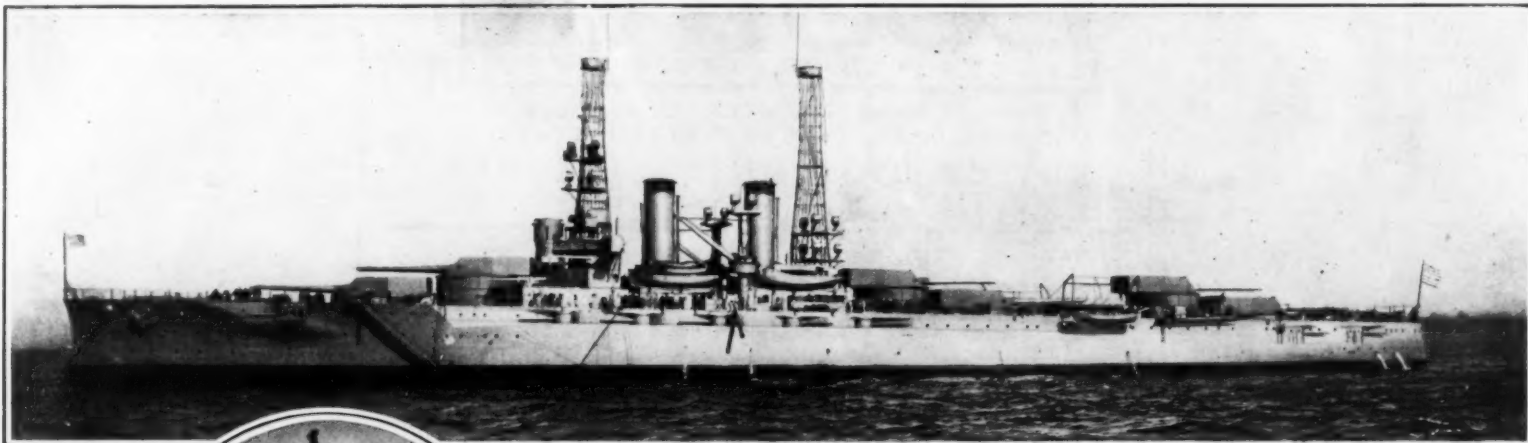
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News of the Time Told in Pictures



THE NAVY REDEEMING ITS PROMISE TO ITS ENLISTED MEN

The Wyoming, Admiral Badger's flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, which will lead a stately procession of nine dreadnaughts across the Atlantic on October 25th for a visit to Mediterranean ports. The Wyoming will go to Malta; the Vermont and the Ohio to Marseilles; the Arkansas and the Florida to Naples; the Connecticut and the Kansas to Genoa; the Utah and the Delaware to Villefranche, near Monte Carlo. Each ship will stay in port sufficiently long to give its men time to make railroad trips into the interior and will return to the United States in time for the Christmas holidays. The cruise is a part of Secretary Daniel's plan to enable enlisted men to "see the world"—as has been advertised by the recruiting officers' posters.



A HISTORIC SPOT

The New York monument on Lookout Mountain, where the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet next week. The shaft marks the location of "The Battle Above the Clouds." The 47th Encampment will be held nearby, at Chattanooga, Sept. 15-20, and the thousands of delegates will visit the battlefields on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and in the peaceful woods of Chickamauga.



A HOST OF BABIES HAVE A DAY OF GLORY

Spectacular parade of over 600 babies at the annual children's carnival at Asbury Park, N. J. The float in the foreground was designated "The Heart of Cupid" and the child borne on it, Edward Smith, Jr., won the second prize in the baby coach division. The parade was witnessed by 70,000 delighted spectators, including Governor Fielder, of N. J., and other notables, and was one of the finest ever held at Asbury Park.

TO MAKE THEIR FARMS MORE ATTRACTIVE

A notable gathering of Farmers' Institute and Short Course Workers was held at Chicago, August 18th to 23rd. It was convened by the Universal Portland Cement Company for the purpose of discussing permanent and sanitary farm improvements. The conference was attended by 150 farmers engaged in educational work, who participated enthusiastically in a week's program of demonstrations, lectures, discussions and inspection trips. The photograph shows the group just before inspecting the model farm of Samuel Insull, at Lake Forest, Illinois.



"PULLING MISSOURI OUT OF THE MUD"

Prominent citizens of St. Louis who turned out in compliance with Gov. Major's proclamation asking the men of the State to give two days' gratuitous improvement work on the public highways. In all parts of the State there was an enthusiastic response; 250,000 men went to points of action with picks, shovels, teams and road making machines, and built or improved 400 miles of roadway. The work done in the two days was valued at \$1,500,000. On invitation of Gov. Major, Gov. Hodges of Kansas took part and both executives set a good example of industry. The 6,000 members of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs aided the movement in every possible way and thousands of farmers' wives served meals to the workers. 1—Capt. Robert McCulloch, millionaire president of the United Railways; 2—E. A. F. Curley (with cap) curator Art Museum; 3—Rigo, the Violinist; 4—August Busch, millionaire head of Anheuser Busch Brewery; 5—Mayor Henry W. Kiel (at head of horse); 6—William Marion Reedy (journalist); 7—Sheriff Dieckman (with hand on plow); 8—George S. Johns (editor Post Dispatch); 9—George Tansey (pulling at plow) president of St. Louis Transit Co. Nearly all the others are heads of firms in St. Louis.

EDITORIAL



The Drift!

A GOOD part of every successful man's capital must be confidence, not only in himself, but also in his fellow man. When confidence ceases, business suffers, capital withdraws and labor distrusts the future. We are in an age of experimentation. The constant cry is to try new things. After the new things are tried and have failed—something newer and more radical is suggested until we get tired of the failure of the new and are only too glad to go back to the old.

Nothing appears to be settled right or satisfactorily. Our factories may be busy, our farms may be productive, our children may be happy, but a common unrest prevails. It used to be very different. Then the simple life was sufficient.



Now the agitator has the platform and most of the time the pulpit. His voice is loudest on the lecture platform, in Chautauqua circles and in the halls of legislation. The gospel of distress is preached everywhere. It seems to be popular, but it is only so with the noisy crowd. The thoughtful ones are silent.

Happiness is discounted and suspicion put at a premium. The business man, the banker, the captain of industry and the builder of the railroad are on the blacklist. They are stigmatized as "lobbyists" and "undesirables." Is it a wonder that prosperity halts?

Is it possible that the thoughtful people of this country will remain silent and subdued and permit these threatening conditions to continue? Isn't it time for a mighty protest that will shake the foundations of our Congress, where trouble-makers seem to have the right of way?

Events are happening that would have been regarded as startling and impossible ten or twenty years ago. The Government is supervising the national banks, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is regulating the affairs of the railways, while in the leading states public service commissions with a strong hand are regulating all public utilities. But this is not enough.

For the first time it is seriously proposed that the Government shall actually manage the railroads and control the banks. The banks are not Government institutions. They are owned by stockholders who can retire from business at will. The railroads are owned by their shareholders, but the right of control is now being assumed by the Federal Government, whose real function is the right of regulation.

Some radicals propose to make the Government take the place of the parent in supplying all the needs of the children besides regulating wages, working hours and providing pensions. How far this wave of socialism will go no one can foresee. But its tendency is to make the citizen a dependent weakling and the State an asylum for incompetents and incorrigibles.

Let the thoughtful people rule!

Mexico!

THE whole country stands behind President Wilson on the Mexican issue. It has always stood behind its president's when trouble with any other nation was in sight.

"United we stand, divided we fall" is a motto of the good old days. It is pleasant to know that it has not been lost sight of in this age of unreason, unrest, distrust and suspicion.

The Mexican situation must be regarded from two standpoints—that of Mexico and that of ourselves. The Latin races are proverbially proud: The Mexican people believe that the United States should have recognized President Huerta as other great nations did. While a strong revolutionary party in Mexico is opposing the Huerta government, his supporters minimize this opposition and resent the proposal of President Wilson that Huerta retire, that a new election be held and that Huerta shall not again be a candidate.

The history of the Mexican republic shows that its elections are largely farcical. If President Wilson had simply insisted on a new election, Huerta would easily have arranged to have named his successor. Our Administration, regarding the present government of Mexico with distrust, asked for a new election. It invited Americans in Mexico to retire, if they could without sacrificing personal interests. It promised that those who could not retire should be guaranteed the full protection of our Government.

To the American in Mexico with large material interests at stake, this may seem to be a harsh ruling. All other governments protect their citizens wherever they may be in foreign lands, even to the extent of intervening with warlike measures. But intervention is the last thought of President Wilson and of the American people.

The expressions of friendship toward Mexico in the President's message carry with them a token of good will that should do much to justify his attitude. Whether it does or not, the sincerity of the President's intentions cannot be questioned, though there may be a justifiable difference of opinion as to his methods of procedure.

We are trying an experiment with the scholar in politics. The scholar has not always proved himself to be a statesman. We hope President Wilson will.

The Plain Truth

KANSAS! LESLIE'S invited the governors of our states to write for it on the outlook for prosperity in their respective commonwealths. The letters we have printed have attracted wide attention and extracts have appeared in hundreds of newspapers all over the country. One of the latest replies is printed in this issue. It has been received from the Governor of Kansas, the state which was reported to have suffered so

severely from the drought. The governor, it will be seen, minimizes the loss and speaks with the customary Kansas voice of hope of the business outlook. Years ago we used to hear the traveler express his pity for the pioneers in the farming regions of Kansas. Now the traveler who passes along any of the great railways through that state finds populous cities and growing communities everywhere, with abundant crops and overflowing granaries. So Kansas is envied. It is no longer pitied. Go West, young man, and on the way drop in on Kansas.

UNFAIR! If an individual had to pay one dollar in taxes for every six dollars earned it would be looked upon as a losing proposition. But this is just about the plight of the railroads of this country. During May last the railways of the United States received for their services an average of \$8,230,000 a day. For operating expenses they paid \$5,920,000 a day, and taxes were \$341,500 a day. This left an operating income of \$1,972,322 a day available for rentals, interest on bonds, appropriations for betterments, improvements, new construction and dividends. In other words, for every six dollars of operating income the railroads had to pay more than one dollar in taxes. The Bureau of Railway Economics, which compiled this summary from the monthly reports of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission, states that all these amounts are substantially greater than the similar returns for May, 1912. Would any business house be willing to be taxed in the same ratio, and then have its rates and wages dictated by the Government?

SQUARE DEAL! Mr. Howard Elliott, newly-elected president of the New Haven Railroad, will bring to the position just the personal element needed to overcome what he calls the "strained relations which have arisen between the railway and the public." The tone of the statement made by him at the time of his election to the new office and the warm personal note of his farewell message to all the officers, agents and employees of the Northern Pacific indicate that he is the sort of executive to produce a better *esprit de corps* among the men of the New Haven Road, and to clear up the strained relations, which, rightly or wrongly, have arisen between the public and the railroad. Mr. Elliott comes to the New Haven, too, after ten most successful years in the upbuilding of the Northern Pacific as its President. Let him have fair play and a square deal all around and from every one!

GOVERNOR! Tammany's warfare on Governor Sulzer continues. The consequences thus far have been Governor Sulzer in the Executive Chamber and Lieutenant-Governor Glynn, claiming to be Acting Governor, in another chamber. The worst result, however, is the sudden interruption of the sensational disclosures of astonishing graft by Tammany's henchmen in high public places. Millions are involved and the State Prison stares prominent politicians in the face. This is the statement boldly made by Judge Arnold in the *Knickerbocker Press* at Albany. In retaliation Tammany leaders are charging that Judge Arnold's campaign is not so much against Tammany Hall as it is to bring about the nomination of Stephen C. Clark, the owner of the *Knickerbocker Press*, for the Governorship next year. The Republican Party might do a great deal worse than join both its wings in the nomination of Mr. Clark. He is a young man who as a member of the State Assembly took a deep interest in good legislation. He is the publisher of a prosperous newspaper at the State Capital. The fact that he has abundant wealth has not interfered with his ability to prove that he is a good business man, and a good citizen with plenty of backbone.

LIVING! The cost of living must come down. That was the promise to "the dear people" by all the politicians last fall. Perhaps the people will find consolation in the fact that the two per cent bonds of the Government, for the first time, are now selling below par. A fictitious value was placed on these bonds by the government when it induced National Banks to accept them as a basis for circulation. Under the provisions of the new banking act, this privilege is endangered. Hence the drop in the price of the bonds. Now the grotesque proposition is made by a majority of the Democratic members of the House Banking Committee to further amend the banking bill by providing for an issue of Government notes to the modest extent of \$700,000,000! These are to be known as "agricultural currency" for loans on cotton, corn and wheat. Representative Brown of West Virginia pertinently suggested that some of this currency be issued on the peanut crop of his state and Mr. Stone of Illinois said it would be just as logical to issue money on the whiskey in the bonded warehouses. If the tinkering of cheap demagogues with the currency laws continues, the high cost of Government bonds will ultimately be reduced to such a figure that they will be brought within reach of the humblest citizen.

LESSONS! We can take lessons from the neighboring Dominion of Canada. We must begin to take them pretty soon or we shall find some of our good business diverted to the other side of the line. Take the matter of price cutting. Obviously the cleanest, best, and really the honest way to do business is by establishing one price for an article to all customers. This is better for the manufacturer and for the consumer. The one-price store is always the favorite,—no haggling, no argument, no pretending. Yet, in this country legislators and courts are holding against the right of the manufacturer to maintain one price for his commodity to all customers. Contracts of this character are challenged as illegal if made in the United States. In Canada exactly the opposite view prevails. We have before us a sample of a contract between a starch company and the wholesale grocers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The starch company agrees not to sell any of its products, wholesale or retail, at less than list prices. It also agrees to give a rebate to its customers at the end of every three months with the understanding that if any customer violates the selling arrangement it shall not secure the rebates. This contract, which would be regarded as in violation of the law on this side of the line, is entirely legal and commendable in the Canadian dominion. Is it surprising that American manufacturers are moving across the border? What do American working men think of this?



Breakers Ahead for the Professor!

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble

The Florence Nightingales of Serbia

A vivid description of the horrors of war as seen in the hospitals of Belgrade by LESLIE'S war correspondent, with exclusive photographs by the author

Written for Leslie's by Mrs. G. R. MILLER



MADAMESINKA IOVONOVITCH

Wife of the Minister of Public Instruction of Serbia, sitting by Sergeant Raiko Livotitch, who is badly wounded. Madame Iovonovitch is nursing at the General Military Hospital, the most complete hospital in Serbia, where there are 508 patients at present.



OPERATING ROOM IN A BELGRADE HOSPITAL

In the earlier days, before the capacity of the military hospitals was overtaxed, wounded men received the best scientific treatment, under sanitary conditions, with plenty of experienced nurses. Now, a soldier is lucky if he gets the attention of a surgeon without the favoring conditions.



LIEUT. MICHAÏLO STOIANOVITCH

Of the Reserves whose leg was shattered by a shell. He was afterward bayoneted by the Bulgarian soldiers in four places. One of the wounds can be seen on his breast. He is a patient in the General Military Hospital.

ONLY those who have been in Serbia during the last Balkan war can fully realize just what this second war has meant to that nation. The first war was long and the campaign was an especially hard one on Serbia. Thousands of her men were wounded or killed and half the homes of the land were in mourning. Then came the dawn of peace, but this peace lasted only for a short time; even before the demobilization began, Serbia was forced into another war more terrible than the first, for it was waged against men of practically the same race. The fighting was of the most brutal character and there were many hand-to-hand conflicts with bayonets.

The hospitals throughout the country were already filled with the wounded from the first war, and the nurses and physicians worn out by their long vigil, consequently they were totally unprepared to care for the hundreds of wounded men from the second war who found their way to the hospital doors. Added to this there was an outbreak of cholera which spread with great rapidity over the entire country, even to Belgrade, where I saw people picked up on the street stricken with the dread malady. It became evident to the authorities that something must be done and done quickly. The cholera victims were isolated at once in special buildings. Fortunately the disease is now under control in this section, although there are still hundreds of cases in Macedonia and other parts of the Balkans.

Every day brought large numbers of wounded from the front and Belgrade soon became one vast hospital. Schoolhouses and other public buildings were converted into hospitals; in fact, every available building became a haven for the suffering soldiers. Many of these hospitals were fitted up in the most primitive fashion. Operating tables were at a premium and many of the buildings were without the simplest apparatus necessary where surgical cases are to be treated. When I arrived at Belgrade in July, I found these hospitals badly overcrowded yet scores of help-



A PATRIOTIC MOTHER

Madame Bochkovitch and her son Capt. Mil P. Bochkovitch, of the Serbian army. The captain (who speaks English fluently) was twice wounded during the wars. He is barely able to walk and is leaning on his mother's shoulder. This family is one of the oldest and most aristocratic in Serbia. The father is a general, two sons are officers, and the mother and two daughters are assisting in hospital work.

less men were arriving every day and the physicians still managed to care for them. Even after the peace treaty was signed at Bucharest the wounded continued to come. Indeed, it seemed that ninety-nine out of every hundred men in Serbia had been maimed in some manner; go where I might in town or country, these poor helpless creatures were to be seen limping along the roads.

I met a number who had received no medical treatment although their wounds were several days old and

they were making their way as best they could to the nearest hospital. On two or three occasions I saw men come to the hospitals with serious wounds which had never even been bandaged, although the wounds were over a week old and blood poisoning had already set in. Men were brought in whose eyes had been gouged out and, in one instance, part of the face had been shot away as well; yet this poor maimed creature made no complaint as he sat awaiting his turn in the operating room.

I might write pages of the horrors of this war and of the nature of the wounds inflicted by one human being upon another—wounds which seem incredible in this age and in a war between Christian nations. Many times I have turned from these sickening scenes of blood and felt as if time had in some manner turned back to scenes of the Middle Ages.

But there was one bright spot in the gloom—the work of the women, the Florence Nightingales of this war—and it was to see them in the role of ministering angels that I went again and again to these houses of suffering.

At the General Military Hospital, which ranks with the finest military hospitals in Europe, I found Madame Sinka Iovonovitch, the wife of the Minister of Public Instruction

and one of Belgrade's social leaders. This lady has been at this hospital for several weeks, doing Red Cross work. She greeted me in a charming manner and with her I made a tour of the wards and private rooms where more than five hundred men suffering from all manner of wounds are housed at present. Women like Madame Iovonovitch know what this war means; she knows that the crops have rotted in the fields because the peasants were doing military duty and there was no one to gather the harvest; she knows of the suffering of the widows and orphans and of the famine which is sure to come during the winter unless at least part of the crops are saved.

She led me first to a room where two seriously wounded officers were quartered. Madame Iovonovitch spoke a few words to Lieut. Stoianovitch and he tried to raise himself on the pillows. As he turned, his shirt fell apart in front and I caught sight of several ugly wounds on his breast. "What are those wounds?" I asked. Then I was shown his shattered leg and told how as he lay upon

the ground, unable to move and suffering tortures from his wounded leg, he was repeatedly bayoneted by the Bulgarian soldiers who found him among the dead and dying on the battlefield. The wounds were vouched for by an Austrian physician who was attending him. In one of the wards I saw several Bulgarians who were receiving the same care as the Serbians, yet in the same ward were Serbians who had been maimed in a most revolting manner by the Bulgars.

The day was warm and some of the patients had been moved out on the veranda. "Here is Sergeant Livotitch," said Madame, adjusting his pillows. "Poor fellow! he is very sick." As she leaned over him his face, which was drawn with pain, lighted up with a smile of thankfulness. "They are so patient, our boys," she said, stroking his fevered brow; "they never complain." This was true in every sense; for during my stay in Serbia I have often marvelled at the un-

(Continued on page 255)



A WOUNDED NON-COMBATANT

Nurse helping a Serbian Custom House official to the hospital. This man was attending to his duties on the border when he was shot by a Bulgarian soldier.



A VETERAN OF TEN WOUNDS

Madame Melica Slowich, of Belgrade, comforting an old Montenegrin soldier, 63 years of age, who has been wounded ten times.



A CHOLERA VICTIM IN BELGRADE

Man stricken with cholera picked up on the street in Belgrade and hurried to the hospital. There were about sixty cases on that day, and five deaths. Cholera was rampant in the towns nearer the frontier.



OFF FOR THE FIRING LINE

Soldiers eating lunch on the way to the front. As soon as they are only partially convalescent, they eagerly make their way back to join their commands, for the Serbian is a natural fighter.

Surprising Facts About

PRUNES

One of Our Golden Crops

Written for Leslie's by HENRY P. DIMOND

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Dimond as Secretary of both the Dried Fruit Association of California and the Cannery League of California, has for years been working for the upbuilding of these kindred industries, and the success of this association work in elevating standards and bringing about uniformity in methods of distribution is now recognized throughout the United States and Europe.

See photos on page 242

"WHAT is a prune?" The writer once asked an eastern friend if he really knew what a prune was and he replied, "Yes, it's a boarding house joke," which, comparatively speaking, constitutes the sum total of the definite information possessed by the great mass of persons regarding prunes. What is not generally known is most interesting and profitable knowledge that would fill many pages and result in the more frequent filling of many stomachs with this most wholesome and economical of natural food products. The following are a few facts the people of the United States should know.

The prune in its fresh state is a beautiful bluish plum, either lusciously sweet or tartly sweet, according to the variety. The very sweet are the French, and the tart the Italian and German. While any variety of plum having the requisite amount of sugar and solids will make a prune the great mass of production is confined to the varieties above named. California is the home of the prune in America although large quantities are now produced in Oregon and Washington. But it is the climate of California, with its dry, rainless summers, warm days and cool nights, that makes it ideal both for producing and drying.

The first large prune orchard in California was planted in 1870 and today the state's crop is gathered from thousands of orchards representing nearly 5,000,000 trees in the aggregate, and the production in California alone has reached the enormous figure of 200,000,000 lbs., to produce which 500,000,000 lbs. of the fresh fruit must be gathered and dried, for it takes about 2½ lbs. of fresh fruit to produce 1 lb. of the dried or "cured" product.

Some idea of California's prune crop can be arrived at if we imagine the individual prunes laid in a line with the ends closely touching. This line would stretch more than 220,000 miles and if laid around the earth at the equator would circle it nine times with something to spare. Strung on a string less than ½ inch apart this chain would reach from the earth to the moon and part way back again, if piled in a solid mass 100 feet square, the pile would mount more than 650 feet in the air, a rival to the modern skyscraper.

Think of all these individual pieces dropping from the trees and gathered by the orchardists of California, then spread on wooden trays and placed in the sun to dry in a climate where it rarely rains during July, August and September, the fruit drying season. Think of the thousands of orchardists and their helpers emptying this vast product into bags and boxes and the lines of wagons delivering it at the packing houses of the commercial packers and shippers, where, not only is each variety (sweet or tart) kept separate but every prune is passed through mechanical "graders" to separate the commercial sizes, for prunes the world over are bought and sold on what is known as the "point" system (or size), that is, 30 to 40; 40 to 50 and so on up to 100 to 120 to the pound, the 30-40's being the largest and the 100-120 and over the smallest.

The universal differential between these sizes is ½ cent per pound regardless of the market fluctuations; in other words, if a pound of prunes running 50 to 60 is worth 4 cents, a pound of the same quality running 60-70 would be worth 3½c. and a pound of 40-50, 4½c., only in the case of the larger sizes (30-40 and 40-50,) which being above the

average are not as plentiful. There is usually a premium added to the price regulated by supply and demand.

When prunes arrive at the packing house and after grading, they are piled in bins of from 20 to 30 tons each and allowed to sweat for from two to three weeks, after which they are either placed in huge wire baskets and mechanically plunged into tanks of clear pure hot water at boiling point or subjected to a steam bath and then packed in boxes for shipping while still hot. This treatment serves two purposes, first, to cleanse and sterilize, as it removes any dust, dirt or naked pits that may have settled upon or adhered to them while in the trays, and second, it renders them soft and pliable for packing in the 25 lb., and 50 lb., boxes of commerce.

Have you ever noticed in the grocers' windows, the display boxes of prunes where the upper layers appear in smooth even lines? This is called "facing" and is done to meet the display demand. A large part of the work of packing and facing is rendered by girls and women who are almost wholly residents of the locality in which the packing house is operated. It is the same in the harvesting and drying, a large part of the labor being made up of the wives and daughters of small orchardists or members of other families living in the neighborhood. Women and girls who would never think but of taking other employment are able by means of this work that comes during the vacation period, to provide the means for education and clothes for the entire year. These women workers earnestly protested against the passage of an Eight Hour Law for Women lately enacted by the California Legislature. At a hearing before the joint committee during the pending of the bill, the writer heard the following statement made by a sweet faced refined woman who afterwards told him she had never before spoken in public. She said:

"Gentlemen, I am the daughter of a farmer, the wife of a fruit grower and the mother of two native daughters of California. One of my daughters is eighteen and the other twenty. My children and I have worked in the orchards and packing houses during the fruit season for the past ten years. We look upon it as a vacation and an outing, for we meet our friends and neighbors. It is not hard work and it is mostly out of doors, consequently we can work longer hours and as it is piece work, can make more. By this work I have been able to educate and clothe my girls. It has made fine, healthy women of them and today we own our own little orchard which we never could have done had we not been able to help my husband. This is the only work we ever take and we ask you to leave us free to work as many hours as we want. I represent some 800 women of the district who feel as I do."

This statement was taken down *verbatim* at the time. It came from the heart and best of all was true, both as to this woman and hundreds of others that work in the fruit districts.

When prunes are faced the boxes are packed from the top down, that is, the cover is nailed on and the ornamental top labels laid in place, then the wax paper that surrounds the fruit, finally the girls lay in the "facings" in smooth, even rows, pressing each prune flat against the top layer of paper with the thumb. A second layer is then added "breaking the joints" as in shingling, after which the rest of the fruit is promiscuously filled in and mechanically pressed into a solid mass. The box is then closed by men and when labeled and marked is ready for shipment.

The above, with the exception of one treatment given by the orchardist before drying, constitutes the entire *modus operandi* of preparing prunes. Nothing is added, nothing is taken away and the product when ready for

market is clean, pure fruit, free from any adulteration. The treatment above referred to is what is known as the "lye dip" and immediately follows gathering the fruit. Reference to it was purposely omitted because, without explanation, it might leave the impression that lye was used in the nature of some added ingredient, which will be seen is not the case.

The fresh plum has a very firm, tough skin, and if placed in the sun as it is gathered from the ground, would heat to the point of bursting or becoming what is known as a "frog," (puffed) owing to the inability of the internal moisture to escape. A pricking machine to puncture the skin was at one time used to overcome this, but was found unsatisfactory and its substitute, the placing of the fruit in large wire baskets, submerging for a few moments in water at boiling point to which a small quantity of lye has been added (1½ to 3 lbs. to 100 gal's water), has been found to answer its purpose in softening the skin and opening the pores so that the fruit will freely give off the surplus moisture while in the trays. After this dipping the fruit is thoroughly rinsed in cold water so that not a trace of the lye remains.

There is no food product today that compares with the prune as a regular article of diet. Hygienically, it is one of nature's mild laxatives. It contains a high percentage of nutriment and yet carries the requisite amount of waste material. It is repeatable, that is, it can be eaten more frequently and for longer periods of time without becoming distasteful than any other variety of either dried or fresh fruit. It is mixable and harmonizes with any other food combination. And, lastly it is a most economical article of diet from a cost standpoint.

There are a multitude of appetizing ways of serving prunes, but as they are most frequently served stewed, and badly stewed at that, here is the only proper method of doing it. First get your prunes (French prunes.) Do not soak them over night. Most cooks do, and as a consequence the skin becomes tough, leathery and tasteless. Simply wash them off and put on the fire in a sauce-pan of cold water. Allow this to gradually heat and then simmer for four hours; make your sugar syrup (to taste) and add it twenty minutes before the time is up, allowing the mass to come to a boil thereafter. Pour into a stone crock and thoroughly cool before serving. Every prune should be firm and whole, yet deliciously tender and the skin as good as the rest. Try this method once and see the difference.

Think of it! we are exporting thousands of tons of prunes every year to France, Germany and Italy, the original home of the prune, and here are our own people, rich and poor, spending money for every conceivable thing, including liver pills and innumerable aids to digestion, yet pass by one of the purest, best and cheapest of nature's foods that "is good for what ails" so many of them, for if the proof of the pudding is in the eating, it is doubly so with the prune. Eight prunes in a dish, fifty-two dishes at breakfast a year, (and it should be at least 104) 6 pounds a year. How California, Oregon and Washington's annual production would disappear if one third of the people in this country (the one-third that really need them, too,) would eat prunes. And so many more would if they only knew the truth about them.

The Bride of the Long Night

A Strange Story with a Strange Ending. Part Two

Written for Leslie's by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

It was beyond the Height of Land, and the stream swept north—a stream that had little to do with man and his works; a long arm of the northern sea, hemmed in by deep forests and swamps, with but few marks of axe and fire along it. Three days' travel brought them to a Hudson's Bay Company's post, where the priest at the little mission made them man and wife. Thence they continued still north and west until, early in the beginning of the beautiful autumn, they stopped at the post at Lac Bain. Here they planned their home. It was built of logs on a little stream a mile from the post, and was finished before winter set in. From Lac Bain the dog mail carried letters dictated by Philip to his financial interests south; but his wife sent no word home. It was a hard winter; the snows fell deep, and not more than half a dozen times in as many months did visitors drop in upon them. But they were not lonely. Sometimes the Cree Indian came in and sat with them, and smoked his pipe with Philip. With that exception they were alone. Philip Weyman, in his blindness, was happier than he had ever been in his life, and one day he said, stroking the girl's soft hair as she sat at his knees, "Do you know, dear, there is something beautiful about this not being able to see. I may be selfish, but I thank God every day that I have you here all to myself. If I were not blind we would be living that other life—down there."

Her hands stroked his face. He had feared for her at

first. But with the passing of weeks and months she had seemed to grow happier, more tender if that could be; and of late there had been a new sweetness in her voice and touch. There was a glory in her face which Weyman could not see; but he knew that it was there, and he heard the trill of the new life in her song, her joyous laughter, all the things that she did. He had one worry—the thought that the new life which was very near to them would be born blind. She saw the shadow of it flit over his face now, and stroked it away, and then she lifted up a mass of her loose hair and smothered his face in it. He loved that, and the little trick never failed to make him catch her up to him very tight.

"How wonderful you are!" he cried, sweeping her long hair about his head and shoulders. "The first time I saw you your hair was in a braid and half undone, but it is so much longer and heavier than I thought it was then. I can see the sun shining on it just as it did that day, sweet-heart. It's glorious!"

Her arms tightened around his neck almost fiercely.

"It's getting darker—much darker," she whispered.

"Then it's a lovelier gold than ever," he replied, fondling a tress with his lips. "It seems strange, dear, that there were so many things about you that I didn't seem to notice until I was blind. Why, you seem even taller to me. That day I thought your hair only came to your waist, and it falls to your hips. And your voice—from

that first moment you came back to me there was something new and sweeter in it, and there's a—a strength about you—something I never expected—"

"Hush!" she pleaded.

"I love to tell you these things," he persisted. "You're so strong and glorious that you keep me burning with hope. Why—some day—I believe that I shall see again!"

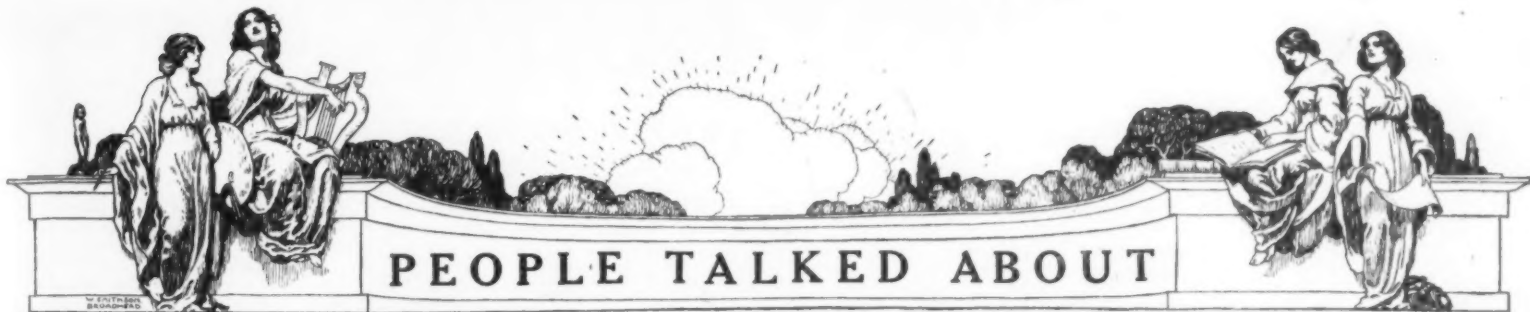
A strange cry came from her. Her arms unclasped and she slipped down upon her knees beside him again, and at the low sobs which she struggled to keep within her breast Philip Weyman bent his head down to hers in wonderment.

"It's because—I'm—so happy," she said, putting her arms up around him again. "Philip—dear—I can't help it. I'm so happy—so happy—"

IV

Early in June, when the fat poplar buds were bursting into green leaf and the first of the blue bakneesh flowers thrust themselves out into the sunshine of spring, the new life came to complete Weyman's paradise. A Company doctor had come over from Fort Churchill, and a half-breed nurse from Lac Bain. For a month the doctor remained at Lac Bain doing the Company's work, and every day he came to see the Weymans and the little girl. He

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"UP FROM THE DEPTHS"

Secretary of the Interior Lane coming out of the Devil's Kitchen in Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Back of him is his aide, Capt. Kobbe. The Devil's Kitchen is an extinct geyser crater, 75 feet deep and 200 feet long at the bottom. The entrance at the top is only about 2 feet wide and 6 feet long. There are steps going to the bottom, so that all tourists may enter. Thousands of visitors to the park yearly explore this curious "hole in the ground."



GEORGIA'S FEMININE "LOBBYIST"
Mrs. George Brown who by her personal efforts secured the passage by the Georgia Legislature of a bill giving mothers an equal standing in court with fathers in the awarding of the custody of minor children.



AN AMERICAN WOMAN WINS WIDE DISTINCTION

Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, Ind., founder of the International Council of Women, with a membership of over 7,000,000, who lectured this summer at many points in Europe and was received by eight international congresses. She helped draft the original plan and constitution of the American Federation of Women's Clubs. She has done effective work for universal peace and international unity, and made a notable address at the recent Universal Peace Congress at the Hague.



THE CANAL A WRECKER OF NERVES

Lieut. Col. David Duboise Gaillard, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and engineer in charge of the central division of the Panama Canal work, including the Culebra Cut, who recently entered the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, to undergo treatment for a nervous breakdown. His condition is due to the trying climate of the Canal Zone and anxiety caused by the numerous cave-ins in the Culebra Cut. The picture shows him standing on the 90-foot level of the Cut. Col. Gaillard because of his prominence in the Canal work has become one of the world's best known engineers. He lost many nights' rest using preventive measures against the earth slides in the Cut which endangered thousands of men. Overwork and mental anxiety finally disabled him physically.



A PROMISING YOUNG ESSAYIST

Miss Mary P. Morsell of Milwaukee, Wis., who won the state prize for the best essay on Commodore Perry's famous victory on Lake Erie. She also received first honorable mention in an essay contest conducted by the American School Peace League, of which ex-President Taft is honorary president.



MEN WHO WILL SERVE SCIENCE IN THE POLAR WASTES

Only photo taken of the scientific staff of the Canadian Arctic Expedition under command of Dr. R. M. Anderson. The picture was taken at Nome, Alaska. Left to right, front row: Dr. A. Forbes McKay, Robert Bartlett, V. Stefansson, R. M. Anderson, James Murray, Fritz Johannsen. Rear row: Bjorne Mamen, Burt McConnell, Kenneth Chipman, George H. Wilkins (with derby hat), George S. Malloch, Henri Benchat, J. J. O'Neil, D. Inness, J. R. Cox, W. L. McKinley. The expedition proceeded north along the western coast of Alaska in two vessels, the Mary Sachs and the Karluk. The latter (according to recent advices) was caught in the ice off Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska and was held fast for three days. Afterwards she was set free and arrived the next day off Smythe, but again became fast in the ice three miles from shore. Dr. Anderson and staff will have entire charge of the scientific work on the mainland for three and a half years, while Mr. Stefansson personally conducts an exploring party farther north.



A WOMAN WHO OWNS AND RUNS A RAILROAD

Mrs. Cora Taylor Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., who by the death of her husband, Jesse P. Williams, one of the South's leading captains of industry, became owner of an estate worth \$10,000,000, including the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railroad, 200 miles long, a steamboat line, and 250,000 acres of farming and timber lands.



Prof. CHARLES F. MARVIN
New Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. He has been in government service since 1884 and for 25 years had been in charge of the division of instruments in the Weather Bureau.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT HELP YOU?

Few readers realize the wide and instructive scope of Government publications. There is a tendency these days to get away from the dry scientific papers and please a larger number of citizens with more popular and valuable matter. There was a time when a thick book might be written on "The Argentine Ant," or some other subject equally exciting. Secretary Houston has made a great step forward in his crusade that agricultural bulletins be printed in popular language. The list printed below gives an idea of the interesting subjects upon which Government publications may be secured:

Baking. Manual for Army Bakers.
Beautifying home grounds.
Bees.
Birds. Fifty common birds of farm and orchard. Handsomely illustrated.
Bridges. Highway bridges and culverts.
Care of eggs.
Cattle, diseases of.
Cement.
Cheese. Its economical use in diet.
Chickens. Standard varieties.
Citizen and public health.
Coins. Catalogue of collection in Philadelphia Mint.
Commercial and agricultural organizations of the United States.
Concrete. Its uses on the farm.
Country schools and rural sanitation.
Disinfectants. Some common disinfectants.
Games, social plays, marches, old folk dances, and rhythmic movements used in Indian schools.
Glacier National Park. Information on the newest national playground.
Gymnastic exercises. Such as used in the U. S. Army.
Handbook on American Indians.
Handling eggs for market.
Hints for poultry raisers.
History and music of The Star Spangled Banner, America, patriotic songs.
Home fruit garden.
How to destroy rats.
Horses. Diseases.
House flies.
Improvement of farm eggs.
Injurious effect of overheated dwellings.
Infantry drill regulations.
Lawn soils and lawns.
Lessons in cooking for the sick and convalescent.
Meat. Economical uses in homes.
Medical handbook. Used in Alaska School Service.
Milk. Care of milk and use in home.
Mushroom growing, principles of.
Panama Canal tolls and traffic.
Preparing land for irrigation and methods of applying water.
Surveying. Manual of instruction.
Typhoid fever. How to prevent.
Well drilling. Methods.

SUMMER DRESS OF THE PERIOD

It is interesting to note that a few defenders have arisen for certain bizarre styles of dress which have come in lately; and which, we venture to say, few that read these lines like or approve. Those to which we refer are neither artistic nor modest, yet what do you think one of these brave partisans of such styles, says for them? He declares that they indicate "a common complaint,—a need for more happiness and more individual expression in life!"

If those girls and women expect to obtain "happiness" by wearing stockings, skirts and waists which expose as much of their bare skin as they can show without being arrested, they are going to be violently disappointed. Let them read almost any one of the great philosophers, ancient or modern, and they will find that, widely as they disagree on almost any other point, they will agree on this: that happiness is a "by-product,"—and that it seldom or never comes to those who seek directly after it, but results from working away day by day at that commonplace and unattractive thing called "duty." The wearing of immodest clothing leads just the other way from happiness.

A young man,—handsome, refined, and accustomed to the best society,—said the other day, "If I didn't know that certain of the girls here"—(this was at a well-known summer resort)—"were really 'nice' and belonged to respectable families, I should judge from their clothes that they were vulgar upstarts, if not worse. Some of the fellows say that they would not be seen with some of those girls away from this place, where their parents are known. If some member of the firm that employs them should see them under such circumstances, they would surely 'lose their jobs'."

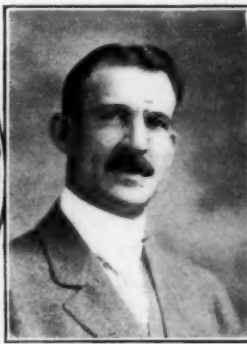
As for these styles as indicating "a desire for individual expression," one might say that that desire is gratified in an insane asylum. When the desire for "individual expression" becomes so strong that we have to say good-bye

In the Whirl of Affairs at Washington

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Leslie's Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.



Hon. CARTER GLASS
Representative from Virginia, one of the makers of the new currency bill, and in charge of legislation on that subject.



BENJAMIN L. JEFFERSON
The new American Minister to Nicaragua. He will play an important part in carrying out our policy there.



Hon. WILLIAM KENT
A California Congressman who declares that the famous Monroe Doctrine has become obsolete.



Hon. JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Aid in the construction of post-roads.



Hon. DAVID F. HOUSTON
Secretary of Agriculture, who is making a crusade against dry and technical government literature. He believes government documents should be written in popular language.

Men in the Public Eye at the National Capital

These are only a few selections from the large number of United States public documents available for sale at nominal cost. If you are interested write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., taking care to enclose a return stamp, for a price list. In addition to this your Senator or Representative will be able to supply you with pamphlets on numerous subjects free. Desirous as he invariably is for re-election, the Congressman is usually only too glad to learn what his constituents desire.

THOUGHT HE WAS INSANE

There are thousands of government clerks. So great is the number that their coming and going at the Departments is governed by the strictest rules. In many of the departmental offices whenever a clerk gets behind with his work and desires to make it up, he must secure a pass from his chief to enter the building after office hours. One such man appeared before Robert W. Woolley, auditor for the Interior Department. The clerk explained that he desired to work extra time and was accordingly granted an admittance pass. Mr. Woolley thought no more of the transaction until several days later when he arrived at the Interior Department one morning in time to participate in a heated discussion between the clerk who had been granted the pass and the husky night watchman. The clerk was very much agitated and told

"I couldn't sleep, for some reason," explained the clerk to Mr. Woolley, "so I came to make up my time."

"Then why did you persist in refusing to allow him to enter?" Mr. Woolley went on, addressing the watchman. "For the reason," retorted the watchman, "that I thought this man surely must be crazy. I have been in the service for twenty-five years, but this is the first time in my life I ever heard of a government clerk wanting to go to work at four o'clock in the morning."

HOW THE ILLINOIS SENATORS LOOK

There's no accounting for taste—especially in questions of clothes or politics. Here is the great state of Illinois, represented in the United States Senate by two men about as far apart as the poles. They were elected on the same afternoon by the Illinois legislature and they speak the same language—but that is about all. Lawrence Y. Sherman is a conservative Republican. James Hamilton Lewis is a radical Democrat. Senator Sherman smiles occasionally, but not often. Ordinarily he looks as though he would like to bite the leg off the presiding officer. He probably is perfectly satisfied with the world, but he doesn't look it. The wildest flight of the imagination could not picture him in a silk hat, or fumbling with a cane. Wild horses could not drag him into a pair of spats.

(Continued on page 257)

In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

to our modesty, then "individual expression" becomes a sin.

No,—the wide acceptance of styles of dress which outrage true womanhood, shows probably only this: that the hold of fashion is tyrannic; that none of us want to appear eccentric by refusing to follow the prevailing styles; and that those who have been used to leading, try to lead still, and have hardly realized that they are "leading" into the same foul mire which stained the morals of Herod's "Salome" and the women of Sodom. Some of us feel that we can already discern signs that the movement toward better things is on the way. (The approach of the cold season will help matters along also!)

There is an old Book which says, "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." The wonderful woman of whom this was said was very busy. Perhaps if the silly creatures who display themselves in the flagrantly flimsy clothing of today would only "get busy" over some useful work, they and their clothes would become sensible. And the men would like them better, too,—the decent men. They surely do not want to attract the other kind.

THE MODEL GUEST-CHAMBER

A correspondent complains that she has recently visited in the home of a well-to-do family, where there were not enough towels provided for her, and there was no waste-basket in her room.

Everybody will admit that the "two towels" she mentions, (renewed only once a week), were hardly enough. Not so many will feel the necessity for a waste-basket; but we gladly accede to our correspondent's request that we should place her grievance before the public, and enter a plea for the more complete furnishing of the guest-chamber in every house.

The hostess sometimes forgets that while she has the freedom of her entire establishment her guest has not, and

that he does not like to be continually asking for things, while he can seldom carry with him "all the comforts of home." The perfect hostess aims to provide her guest with everything that he can possibly need, short of his or her personal belongings; and we gladly answer our correspondent's request to sketch our idea of an ideal guest-chamber.

She was rightly aggrieved at the lack of towels. In addition to the three or four hung on the towel-rack, there should be plenty more in some drawer in the room. And that rack should consist of much more than the single short rod often provided. How can your towels dry unless they can be well aired? And the towels should be of different sorts and sizes,—huckaback, damask, and Turkish, and both large and small.

Of course, in the modern palace in which each guest has his private bath-room, or shares one with only one or two others, such matters are easily adjusted; but these suggestions apply to the average merely well-to-do citizen's home.

Thus, if there is but one bath-room in your house; or even two bath-rooms, with a large family to use them, do not make your guest dependent upon the common supply. Surely see that he has, in addition to that, a bowl and pitcher of his own. Untold misery has been caused by making a guest who wanted to get up early lie in bed until he is summoned to take his turn in the bath-room; or to make one who wanted to sleep rise half-awake, because, in the relentless routine, his special "tub-time" had come.

In the bath-room should be a small medicine-closet, containing several kinds of soap and the common standard remedies. One hostess says that she has never recovered from her distress on finding that a guest had been taken ill in the night, would not rouse the family, hunted in vain for some simple remedy, could not find any, suffered all night and afterward had a hard fit of sickness, which might possibly have been warded off if taken in time.

One well-equipped bath-room closet in a certain mansion was seen to contain bottles of lavender toilet-water, violet;

(Continued on page 257)

Who Was the First Man?

Discovery of a Wonderful Fossil Which May Move the Date of Creation Backward 7,000,000 Years

Written for Leslie's by HENRY C. MAINE

EDITOR'S NOTE:—"How old is man?" has always been a debatable question among scientists and biblical scholars, and the trend of scientific opinion has been to push the origin of man farther and farther back into the misty past. The remarkable discovery made by Mr. Maine of what he calls a cranium of the Silurian period would run the date back several million years earlier than most scientists; in showing the photograph, therefore, the Editor submits Mr. Maine's own account, and also a statement from one of those who do not consider the find to be a true fossil. Mr. Maine's account of his discovery is as follows:

THE recent discovery by me of the fossil cranium of a well-developed and intelligent man in the limestone of the Upper Silurian deposits laid bare in the gorge of the Genesee River at Rochester, N. Y., indicates the presence of the human race on this continent at a period so remote as to be practically incalculable. Once admit that it is a true fossil, and the whole air-built fabric of man's evolution from apes vanishes.

On the 20th of last October I saw a small slab of limestone that bore the protruding mask of a human face, while walking under the Western cliff, in the gorge of the Genesee River, about a third of a mile north of the lower falls, and within the corporate limits of Rochester. The slab had fallen from the upper part of the cliff with other fragments, evidently wedged off by frost, as the limestone lies at that point only a little below the surface. Beneath the limestone lies a red sandstone, apparently of the Medina group. This sandstone bears abundant fossil remains, especially of plant life.

The finely formed mouth of the human mask first attracted attention, and led to a close examination. It was noted that the well-formed face stood out from the level of the slab about an inch and a half, was grey in color, slightly darker than the slab, with every appearance of a true fossil. The face of man seemed to have been impressed upon lime mud, that at the time was being slowly deposited, as shown by the thin laminae or layers plainly seen on the left of the portrait. Curvature of these thin layers, to accommodate the face pressed upon them, is plainly seen. When the slab was separated from the under-lying or over-lying rock, there was very good cleavage, leaving the human mask nearly perfect. The hollows of the eyes did not "draw" perfectly, as the sculptor or moulder would say. The right eye cavity was left partly filled with limestone. The left eye was left in a better condition, although the inner angle was considerably clogged, so the base of the nose appears much broader than it was in nature. These defects, readily accounted for, reveal clearly the conditions under which this remarkable mask was preserved by accidental cleavage, so it should present a face so symmetrical as to win at once the recognition of physiologists.

Analysis shows that the stone contains nearly sixty per cent. of silica and about 35 per cent. of lime, with a low percentage of iron. The nose, as the most prominent feature, has suffered some loss but the channel beneath it



IS HE 7,000,000 YEARS OLD?
Photograph (about half-size) of Mr. Maine's fossil of a human cranium which, if proven genuine, would upset the Darwinian theory and show the existence of mature man millions of years ago.

and the mouth are perfect. The channel and the mouth and eyes, with the symmetry of the cranium, place the fossil beyond any reasonable question of identity. Back of the cranium in the silicious limestone a small mollusk is embedded. Fishes, mollusks and abundant vegetable growths in the Upper Silurian age furnished abundant food for man; and the well-developed muscle below the mouth of the man shows that he was well-nourished and also mature.

While the advent of man upon the earth has been steadily carried backward, through scientific inquiry, the presence of man in the Upper Silurian age, on a continent without anthropoid or other apes, is deeply interesting. M. Rutot, of the Brussels Museum of Natural History, holds that man is at least 3,000,000 years old. The age of the Silurian man of the lower Genesee River is incalculable, but probably over 7,000,000 years. His presence on a continent where no apes existed indicates that man is not related to the apes, and was man from the beginning.

A Specialist's View of the Fossil

By W. D. MATTHEW, Ph.D.

Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History

THE discovery of a human cranium in Palaeozoic rocks would prove all the laws of palaeontology to be untrustworthy and misleading. If Mr. Maine had made such a discovery, it would indeed be revolutionary. What he has found, however, by the photographs and his own account of it, is not a petrified skull but a partly weathered concretionary surface which he interprets as being the mould of a human face. I do not see any particularly close resemblance in the photograph. If I did, I should think it merely an accidental freak of nature, as I would if I were shown a hollow in the rock and assured that it was the imprint of a prehistoric electric light bulb.

True fossil crania are very easily told, because the microscopic structure of bone is always preserved when it is petrified, and is absolutely characteristic. Such fossil remains of man have been found only in the Quaternary (Pleistocene) period. Some of the oldest of them are different enough from the living species of man to be considered as of one (or more) distinct species, constituting an approach towards the common ancestor of man and apes, although not completely bridging the gap. The latest of these finds are the "Heidelberg jaw" the "Chapelle-aux-Saints skeleton" and the "Sussex skull" which have been more or less written up in the papers. All of these are genuine finds, undoubtedly ancient, a distinct species from living man in the judgment of all scientific men who have examined the evidence, and approaching the ape in certain respects.

In the Tertiary Period, which precedes the Quaternary, no unquestioned human remains have been found, but rude

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Kansas Still In the Ring

Written for Leslie's by Hon. GEORGE H. HODGES, Governor

THERE has been an unusually protracted dry spell affecting the states of the Middle West, and all of these states in about a like degree. Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri are suffering from crop shortages. The diversified interests of our state are such, however, that we can have a total failure of one cereal and it does not affect us.

The corn crop in Kansas is almost a total failure. The government report of August 8th shows that Kansas has eighty-six and one-half million bushels of winter wheat. This is about fifty per cent more winter wheat than was raised in any other state in the Union. The four other states that rank near Kansas in winter wheat production are—Nebraska fifty million bushels; Illinois forty-two million; Missouri thirty-nine and one-half million bushels, and Indiana thirty-nine and one-half million. The grade of Kansas wheat is about ninety-three per cent.

We have had two immense crops of alfalfa and 50 per cent. of the total acreage has responded to a third cutting. This is the richest hay in the world and is worth from fifteen to sixteen dollars a ton on the Kansas City market. Our state had a million acres of alfalfa this year, which is one-fourth more acreage than any other state in the Union. This million acre alfalfa crop is already harvested and cashed in, and no drought can touch it. In the eastern part of the state, the seed crop is seldom harvested on account of rains, but the protracted dry weather will enable us to realize almost as much on the seed crop as we did upon the two crops of hay itself. The seed usually sells for about ten dollars a bushel, and there is an estimate of from three to five bushels to the acre.

We have cashed in the greatest oat crop the state has had in years—in the neighborhood of fifty million bushels. Kaffir corn, milo-maize and sorghum are crops that are of immense value and they are extensively grown in the western part of the state because they are dry weather



HON. GEORGE H. HODGES
Governor of the prosperous state of Kansas.

crops. They lay almost dormant through a dry spell, and the first rain nurtures them into a rapid growth. These crops are never failing in Kansas. We had about a million and a half acreage of these two crops this year, and about three-quarters of a million acres of sorghum.

The government report of August 8th shows the corn crop about 30 per cent., as against 73 per cent. last year. The continued dry weather since that report will lower the percentage until our corn crop is practically nil. The nutriment and food value for stock purposes of corn fodder is 45 per cent., while the corn itself is 55 per cent., and the farmers of Kansas are building thousands and thousands of silos, and filling them with immature corn and fodder. This increased silage will in a measure offset the loss of our corn crop.

The farmers of this state, after using all the butter, eggs, and poultry that they need for their tables, have sold twenty-three million dollars' worth in the past twelve months. This is eight million dollars more than the government paid for that vast territory comprising almost one-third of the total acreage of the United States—the great Louisiana Purchase.

Kansas has the greatest per capita wealth of any state in the Union—\$1,684.00 for every man, woman and child. We have two hundred and thirteen million dollars on deposit in our banks. The taxable wealth of the state is about three billion dollars, and based probably upon about seventy per cent. valuation. The individually owned mortgages by Kansas in 1907 was thirteen billions of dollars; in 1913 they have increased to over sixty-seven. The municipal bonds of our great state seek no market beyond the limits of Kansas, as they are eagerly seized by home investors. The personal property assessment exceeds that of last year by over forty-five millions of dollars.

There is nothing the matter with Kansas. Our state is yet but an agricultural giant in the chrysalis. The vigor of youth is upon Kansas. In the past the gentle rains of prosperity have fallen upon us by night, and the rays of a glorious sun have nurtured us by day. The temporary

(Continued on page 262)

Seattle's 8000-Mile Tour

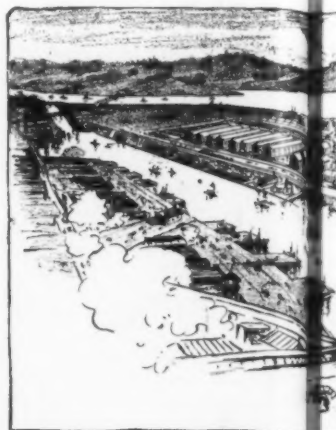
First of a Series of Photographs Made Exclusively for



10 A.M. 11 A.M. Noon 1 P.M. 2 P.M.

ANTICS OF THE ALASKAN SUN

A genuine photograph made in December. An exposure was made on the same plate every hour from sunrise to sunset. The Seattle party saw the sun in summer when its position was the reverse of this. At Ft. Yukon it set at 11:40 P.M. and rose at 2:15 A.M.—on the same side of the boat. Throughout the entire time spent in Alaska, there was no darkness day or night.



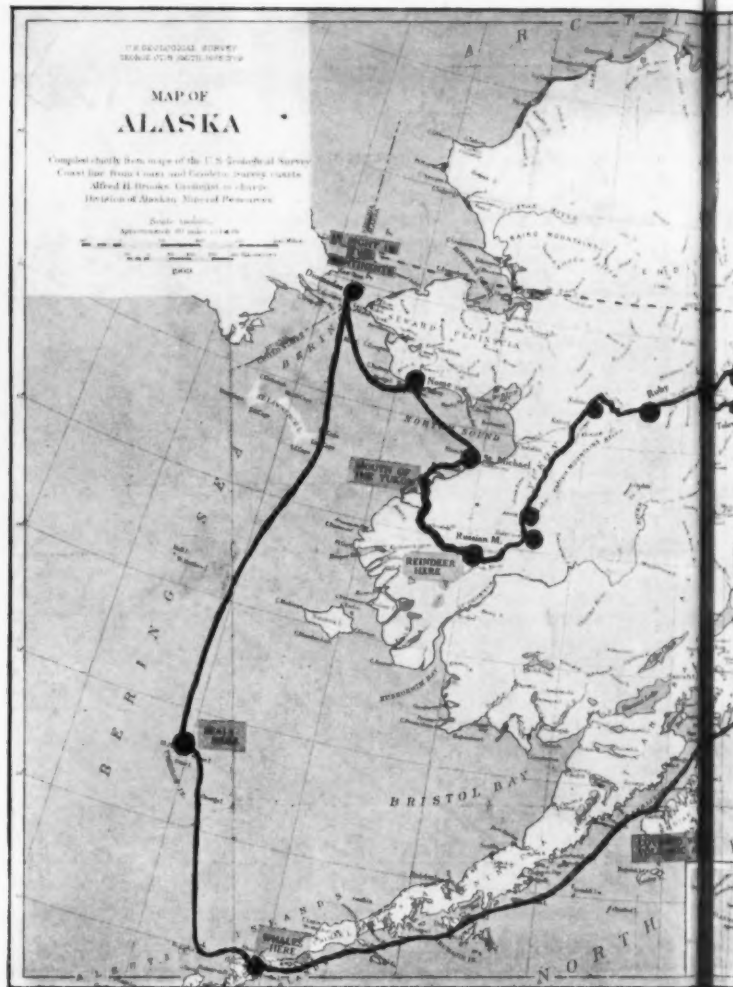
SEATTLE GETTING READY

Plan of six giant concrete wharves, the largest on which Seattle is spending \$8,100,000. They will connect Puget Sound with the city's water-front.



"WHO'S WHO" ON THE SEATTLE TOUR OF ALASKA

Left to right (seated) J. L. McPherson, Secretary of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the man who made the trip a success; Hon. Seth Mann, of San Francisco, the personal representative of President Wilson and one of the finest men ever sent on such a mission; Scott C. Bone, publisher of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*; William D. Boyce, publisher of the *Chicago Ledger* and *Saturday Blade*. Standing (left to right) Dr. L. R. Dawson, physician; J. D. Gortatowsky, *Atlanta Constitution*; Capt. R. J. Stretch, assistant secretary Alaska Bureau; E. H. Hamilton, Hearst publications; Judge Kenneth Mackintosh of the Seattle bench; J. H. Edwards of the Seattle Clearing House; Alfred H. Brooks, U. S. Geological Survey; and Edgar Allen Forbes, of *LESLIE'S*.



THE 8,000-MILE TRIP OF THE ALASKA PARTY

Leaving Seattle in the steamship "Jefferson," the party followed the famous Inside Passage, which is one of the most wonderful scenic trips in the whole world. Skagway a transfer was made to the White Pass & Yukon Railway, which follows the old Klondike trail across the summit of White Pass and down to White Horse. The party embarked on two river steamers for its 2,500-mile trip down the Yukon River. At Tanana a detour of 200 miles was made up the Tanana River in order to reach the mouth of the river.



KETCHIKAN'S GIFT OF KING SALMON

Two 65-pound fish presented as a token of one of Ketchikan's chief industries. The gentleman on the left is Mr. McPherson, manager of the cruise, and the other is Mr. Mann, the President's "P. R." (Personal Representative) in his usual working outfit.



A WIRELESS HERO ON BOARD

Jack Irwin (now Alaskan manager of the Marconi Wireless) who rose to fame as the wireless operator of the Wellman air-ship, which came to grief in the first attempt to cross the Atlantic.

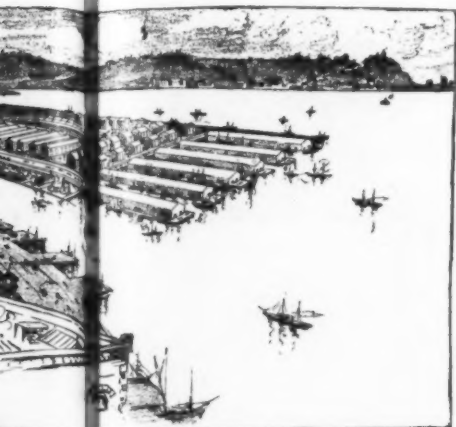


EXPERIMENTING WITH ONE

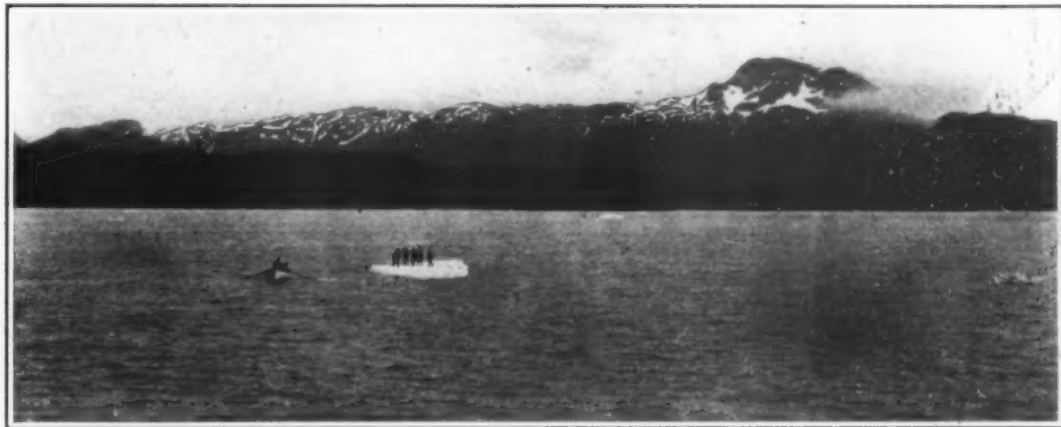
A husky member of the party (P. S. Noyes) who is experimenting with the use of walrus hides on the Tanana River by giving them to the wheelbarrow. His passenger in the picture is Mr. Mann at Seattle. One of the surprises at the trip was the swarming of vicious mosquitoes.

Journal of Alaska and the Yukon

Exclusively for Leslie's by EDGAR ALLEN FORBES



GETTING READY FOR A NEW ERA
The wharves, to accommodate forty ocean steamers at a time, are being built at a cost of \$5,000,000. By 1914 a waterway will also be finished, and with large lakes in the city, thereby increasing the water front from 14 miles to 140 miles.



AFLOAT ON A FRAGMENT OF THE COLUMBIA GLACIER

The glaciers of the southern Alaska coast, which are slowly pushing their way seaward, are constantly breaking off and filling the ocean with small icebergs. The photograph shows a group of venturesome members of the Seattle party who rowed out to one of the smaller bergs in order to give the official photographer a chance for a piece of realism.



ALASKA MAP OF THE SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

visit Fairbanks, the most prosperous interior town of Alaska. At St. Michael the entire party went aboard the "Victoria" for the homeward trip. After leaving Nome the "Victoria" went as far north as the Diomedes, where Siberia was visible on one side and Alaska on the other. The cruise then turned southward to the Pribilof Islands (the home of the fur seal) and thence through the Aleutians and along the southern coast. So far as can be ascertained, it is the longest tour of Alaska yet made.

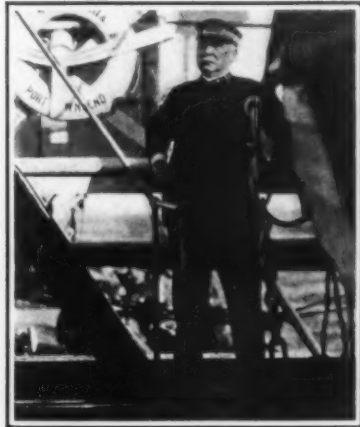


"PASSING DULL TIME AWAY" ON THE TANANA

A mock wedding hastily improvised by one half of the Seattle party as a surprise to the other half, which was on a separate boat. The ceremony took place at one of the wood-piles where the steamers stop for fuel. The "bride" was P. S. Norton of the Pacific Drug Company and the "groom" was J. P. du Coudray, of Paris, France. The "clergyman" was Judge Mackintosh, while the "bridesmaids" and "flower girls" were Seattle business men. The "maid" on the extreme right is Marshall Scull, of Philadelphia, who is now hunting big game in the Arctic. The performance was so spectacular and genuinely amusing that it was repeated for the sole benefit of a moving-picture photographer on board, who will doubtless have it shown on the "movies" circuit.



WITH ONE OF ALASKAN TRANSPORTATION
A party (P. S. Norton) who amused himself at one of the lonely wood-piles giving the party a "joy ride" on an Alaskan sled. Mrs. A. J. Ghiglione, wife of the Italian Consul, is in the picture. The sled-piles was the display of wild Alaska flowers; of vicious mosquitoes, which made face-veils almost a necessity.



A FAMOUS NAVIGATOR OF THE NORTH
Capt. J. D. O'Brien of the steamer "Victoria," Alaska Steamship Company. "Captain Johnny" is also famous for his ability to tell more and better stories than any other captain of the Pacific.



SNOWBALLING IN JULY ON WHITE PASS SUMMIT

Two of Seattle's business men, who amused themselves by snowballing the rest of the party while a new American flag was being raised alongside the Canadian flag on the famous White Pass summit, over which so many miners toiled their way during the Klondike rush. The boundary between Alaska and Canada crosses this summit.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"

The Old Fan Says

By Ed A. Goewey ♦ Illustrated by ZIM



ED A. GOEWY
"The Old Fan"

to be on the ground floor for this blue ribbon event and of course you want to be equipped with sufficient ammunition to stick with the rooters who will make merry at one or all of the battles."

"I'll be there with the necessary wherewithal," replied the cigar dispenser as he tapped his purse-pocket significantly. "Been saving up for months and nothing is going to keep me out of the stands when the big boys clash. Rooting for the home crew is about the best thing I do and I expect the fight this year to be close and hot enough to call for a lot of noise from yours truly."

"Yes, son," said the veteran sport with a nod, "it's going to be some scrimmage this time, and it is to be sincerely hoped that every member of the second division teams in both leagues will attend every game in a body and note, for their future betterment, just how two A1 outfits behave in action. The three trailers in both of the majors have slumped along all season with percentages which indicate that there is little to choose between them, and ninety per cent. of their players should be on deck at all sessions to absorb something that will help them to climb out of the misfit class next season."

"Every rooter knows that nerve is one of the things absolutely essential in a first-class ball player and at times the uncertainty and suspense are so great that they get on the nerves of even the people in the stands. On such occasions as this it is absolutely necessary for the men in the field to keep cool, ready to take advantage of the slightest change in the tense situation."

In a recent game between the Pirates and the Dodgers that ran fourteen innings for a tie score of three to three, Nap Rucker, the Brooklyn's great twirler, gave an exhibition of cool nerve that will long be remembered by those who witnessed the contest. It happened in the first half of the fourteenth inning that, with a man on third and two out, Rucker was sent in to relieve Allen on the slab with the score tied. With the greatest coolness he deliberately passed Wagner and Miller, always dangerous hitters in a pinch, and then fanned Wilson with the bases full. That was the kind of a performance that was worth going miles to see.

"The day will come, though possibly not while you and I are still in the land of the living, when some president of a major league will have the courage to reverse the ruling of an umpire when the executive knows that his hiring is in the wrong. And you will be surprised, perhaps, to find that the unusual proceeding will neither spoil the future usefulness of that individual nor put a crimp in the work of the indicator holders generally. At present, and for

years past for that matter, the league executives appear to be afraid to take any other step than to back the umpires to the limit, no matter how raw may be their work. Recently, in one of the big leagues there was a verbal passage at arms between a twirler and an umpire. Soon after, according to those who witnessed the clash, the pitcher accused the judge of play with deliberately calling balls on fairly pitched strikes. The reply of the umpire, coupled with some expletives unfit for print, was that he had done so purposely so that the flinger would kick and thus give an opportunity to him as the "boss" of the field to order him from the game. The pitcher was prevented from visiting physical punishment upon the man who had deliberately insulted him and, in addition, was forced to go to the club house.

"In an effort to get a fair hearing for the twirler, the manager of the club telegraphed a report of what had occurred to the organization's chief. And what was the result? Why the same old thing. The pitcher was suspended indefinitely, possibly because he had dared to be on earth and annoy the sensitive umpire. Most of us fans are strong for order and government at all times on the baseball fields, but there are occasions when the conduct of the officially protected umpires becomes so annoying that we would welcome the advent of some automatic umpiring machine that would enable us to bid farewell forever to the leather-lunged gentry. Protect the umpire, yes; but make him set an example of decency if he is to be clothed with excessive authority."

"At the present time it is the intention of the National Baseball Commission to start the world's championship series on or about Monday, October 6. It has been planned to have a first-class band on hand at the parks where the games are played to entertain the great crowds before the contests. There is also a rumor that immediately after the world's series is finished, the Giants and the White Sox will play a brief series in Chicago before starting on their tour of the world."

"It begins to look as if the practice of signal tipping will soon become a lost art in baseball, for catchers, pitchers, coaches, hitters and base runners are becoming genuine artists in arranging plays without their opponents being able to get 'wise.' The fans generally are well aware that signals play a prominent part in baseball, but it is only on the rare occasions, when unfair means are resorted to to communicate signals, that they give the matter great heed. There are many ways that signals can be learned in a perfectly legitimate manner, but more skill and keenness is required than ever before, because, when a team to-day learns that its rivals have 'tumbled' to the signals being used, they are immediately abandoned and a second code used."

"In the old days it was rather a simple matter for players with quick eyes to note and be able to tip their fellows to the battery and coaching signals while running bases. Recently when the Tigers and the Yankees were playing in New York, Ty Cobb is said to have acted in the role of

signal tipper with a great deal of effect. In the opening session the 'Peach' hit a double to center and as he was jumping around between the key-stone and third cushions, saw Sweeney, who was catching Keating, give a pitching signal by extending a certain number of fingers on the open part of his mitt. The twirler responded with a curved ball, the batter let it go by and the umpire called it a strike. Again Sweeney extended the same number of fingers and Cobb knew that another curve that would be over the plate was about to be pitched. He at once tipped the man at the plate by making a sort of semi-circular movement with his right arm and the batter stepped into the ball just as it was breaking, sending it to right for a single and bringing Ty home. That was good and legitimate signal tipping."

"From almost the day that signaling was made a part of baseball, signal tipping became a part of the duties of the men while on the bases, and pitchers and catchers have been kept busy to find ways to exchange signals without having them tipped off. Men like Lajoie, Cobb, Snodgrass and a dozen others who have become unusually proficient at this line of endeavor have forced the battery men to get together more closely, and the latter now feel that they have almost solved the problem of secrecy. Naturally a runner on third base has little or no opportunity of seeing what kind of a ball the catcher is calling for, because the big glove shields the catcher's bare hand from view. But a runner on either first or second base is able to see what is called for, and after memorizing the number of fingers extended and the kind of pitch that followed, has that signal down pat. After a few balls are pitched he is able to tell in advance whether the ball is to be straight, slow or fast and how it is to be curved and this information is not only of use to him but to his fellow batters as well, provided he has

the time to use his own signal system to tip the men at the plate as they come up.

"You have probably noticed that of late the twirlers are stepping off the rubber while getting their signals from the backstops when there are runners on first or second bases. They usually step either to the right or left of the mound. If the runner is on the initial sack the pitcher steps toward third and the catcher then can cover his signals from the runner. If the runner has reached second he usually plays off the bag and is nearer third and the pitcher, by stepping toward first, eliminates any possibility of his seeing the signal if it is given on the mitt."

"The Toronto and Jersey City teams of the International League recently hung up a baseball record of which they will have cause to be proud for a long time to come. For three hours and twenty minutes they battled through twenty innings of a game without either side being able to produce a run, and the umpire was then forced to call the contest because of darkness. Only once before have two teams fought a longer game without either side scoring and that engagement took place between the Fargo and Devil's Lake teams on July 18, 1891. These outfits battled twenty-four innings without a run being made, but there is nothing authentic to prove that it was a regularly scheduled league game. The next longest game in the International League was fought out in Newark on July 5, 1908, between the Jersey City and Newark teams. Nineteen innings were played and neither side scored."

"When the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox begin their tour of the world this fall, it will be the third trip of the character undertaken by baseball clubs. The Giants and the Sox will be away from home until next spring, and will show how the National pastime of this country should be played to the people of more than a dozen nations. The big journey is still a considerable distance away, so it may be interesting to chat a bit about the two previous trips. The first was made in 1874 by the Boston team and the Athletic club, of Philadelphia, both members of the National League, under the guidance of A. G. Spalding. The best impression made by the American players was on the English people, who appeared, at the time, to be most enthusiastic over the game."

The second trip was made in the autumn of 1888, and this was a genuine 'round the world' journey. The players who made up the nines were taken from the Chicago club of the National League and the American Association. Mr. Spalding also had charge of this tour. The boys left San Francisco in November, 1888, and returned to the United States by way of Great Britain the following spring. Every fan in the country was interested in that trip and the officials of both the National League and the American Association regulated the season's schedules so as to conform with the arrival of the players from their foreign travels. The coming trip will exceed both of the others in importance, for two regular teams from rival leagues will be pitted against each other and the points visited will include China, Japan and Australia and all the countries of Europe."

"When McGraw obtained Larry McLean, the giant backstop for the Giants, he added to his club's roster the name of one of the most picturesque characters in baseball to-day. Larry is six feet and a little over five inches from heel to thigh and weighs about 230 pounds. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1882, and the name he was known by when a boy was John Bannerman McLean. The fans and his fellow player stacked the 'Larry' on to him. Before taking up baseball as a profession he graduated from the grammar and manual training schools. As a boxer the big catcher is conceded to be the handiest man with his fists in baseball and, at one time, there was talk of matching him against Jim Jeffries. He played for years with the Cincinnati Reds, but not long ago went to the Cardinals for the waiver price. McGraw, as you know, obtained him when Meyers was injured in exchange for Otis Crandall. The trouble with Larry in the past was that he would break training. When he sticks to his job he is one of the best hitting catchers in the game. He should be a big help to the New Yorkers in their fight for the pennant. McLean's best year was in 1910 when he took part in 119 games and came through with a fielding average of .983 and a batting average of .298. Last season he played in 102 games, batting .243 and fielding .973."

"Recently an appeal was made in London for \$500,000 with which to provide adequately for the British team that is to be sent to the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916. The appeal was signed by Earl Grey, Lord Harris, aide-de-camp to King George, Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster. All of which reduced to plain English means that our athleticly inclined cousins across the sea keenly appreciate the fact that they have got to make some tall preparations if they expect to beat out the hustlers from these little old United States in the coming struggle."



And the hunter was hunted



Getting his share of the nuggets.



Now working in Cincinnati



Everybody's eating beans but the Boston Red Sox



And the villain still pursues him

Florence Nightingales of Servia

(Continued from page 247)

complaining Servian peasant and it is with these men that the honors of the war rest. They are brave, determined and would rather die than show cowardice or disobey orders. They will live on bread and water if necessity requires and never murmur over their lot. They are capable of making long marches, climbing mountains and carrying burdens which would overwhelm the average town-bred soldier, and they are intensely loyal under all circumstances. When wounded they seem to take it as one of the fortunes of war.

They seem to have no fear of death and when it comes they seem to pass into the great beyond without a struggle. They possess a remarkable control of feeling, for I have seen them undergo the most painful operations while perfectly conscious and not make a sound. The foreign surgeons working in the Servian hospitals declare that never have they seen men with such splendid self-control. "They have allowed me to take off an arm or leg without so much as wincing," declared one physician.

At the 6th Reserve Hospital, I paid a visit to the ward which has been fitted out and is maintained by Lady Paget, wife of the British Minister to Servia. Lady Paget, one of the good angels in Servia during the Turkish War, has again raised a fund to help the wounded. She has brought several English nurses to Belgrade, and a more perfect type of Florence Nightingale could not be found. As I entered the ward a sweet-faced English girl was giving a patient some water and the man was drinking eagerly. When he had finished, she let his head rest gently on the pillow and turned to speak to me. "He has lost a leg," she said; "poor boy! He has had another frightful spell of bleeding and his fever is bad." Then she went from cot to cot adjusting pillows, arranging the curtains, etc., until every one in the ward had been made comfortable.

"They are such nice boys," she said, "it seems such a pity that many of them will be cripples for life and they are so grateful for everything we do." Three English nurses and one French nurse were in charge of the ward. Down in the yard the convalescents were walking about and some of their women relatives were outside the enclosure talking with them. These peasant women spend much of their time at the railroad station, waiting for the trains which bring the wounded; this is the only way they have of ascertaining whether or not any of their male relatives are among the unfortunates. They often spend the entire night at the station, sleeping on the ground. On the night of my arrival in Belgrade, I found a score or more of them crouched about the station, keeping their vigil. It was nearly midnight, the air was chilly and the station fairly reeked with the odor of disinfectant. They, too, suffer in silence and rarely did I see a woman in tears.

The 28th Reserve Hospital I found especially interesting, for here were both Servian and Hungarian nurses and the place was so crowded with patients that there was scarcely room to walk between the cots. As I passed through the yard a man with a bandaged head was carried through on a stretcher. One of the nurses came out to meet him and a man on crutches who also had a bad wound in his cheek hobbled up to greet the new-comer. A few minutes later a Servian customs official arrived at another entrance and another nurse was there to see him safely inside the building. This man was on duty at the frontier and, although a non-combatant, he was shot in the leg by a Bulgarian.

The operating room is in charge of Hungarian surgeons and was filled with men awaiting their turn. I spent the best part of one afternoon here and saw a number of operations and the dressing of numerous wounds; but during the entire time I never heard a groan nor a complaint. Here again I saw the stab wound from the Bulgarian bayonet. Owing to the great number of men to be treated, the nurses had little time to rest, but they moved about with a smile and a word of cheer for every sick man.

"The men are so pleased to know that you are interested in them, and really you are giving them a great deal of pleasure by picturing them," said one of the nurses after I had said that I feared I was worrying the men. "These soldiers are a pleasure to nurse," said Miss Regina Guttman, of Budapest, who has done such splendid work in Belgrade. "They never disobey our orders, except to feel that they are well enough to walk about when they should be

in bed. They are so kind to each other and will share any little delicacy they may receive from friends with half a dozen others."

Out in the yard Madame Milica Slowich, a sister of one of the officers in the Servian army, was comforting an old Montenegrin soldier. The old man has been wounded ten times. He went through the Turkish war and, after recovering from the wounds received there, he took up arms against Bulgaria during the second war. He was recently sent to Belgrade with several serious wounds. Although he is sixty-three years of age, he told me that had not peace been declared he intended to go to the front again. "And he means it," said pretty Madame Slowich, patting him on the hand. This little lady is one of the most popular nurses at the hospital, where she is doing splendid work.

It was at this hospital too that I met Madame Bochkovitch, the wife of General Bochkovitch and one of the leading women of Belgrade. She was preparing vegetables when I found her in the kitchen, and giving directions to the cooks. "I felt that I could do better here than in actual nursing," she said, "for you know how important it is that sick people should have food properly prepared; My two daughters are at other hospitals in the same capacity, while both of my sons are in the service. One has been wounded and is at a near-by hospital. I will send for him. He speaks English."

A few minutes later I found myself shaking hands with a tall, good-looking officer who might easily have been taken for an Englishman. It was Captain Mil Bochkovitch, of the Servian Infantry. With his arm resting lovingly on his mother's shoulder, he talked interestingly of the war. He had been through the entire Turkish campaign and was wounded in the head. When war was declared against Bulgaria he went to the front again and a month ago he received an ugly bullet wound in the leg. He spoke of the fairness with which the American press had treated Servia and declared that his country was most grateful for that and for the fair treatment Servian immigrants received in the United States.

Another Belgrade hospital is in charge of Mademoiselle Marianne Goraynoff, of Moscow. This lady, who is a sister-in-law of Mr. Maddin Summers, the United States Consul at Belgrade, spent seven months nursing in a Belgrade hospital during the Turkish War. At its close she went home, but when war began with Bulgaria she came back to Servia and took up her mission of mercy. During the Russo-Japanese War, Mademoiselle Goraynoff did excellent work in the Russian hospitals.

At every hospital, and there are forty-six at present in Belgrade alone, I found some prominent woman devoting her time to succoring the wounded, and these women also aid the widows and orphans of the men who have given their lives in Servia's defence. Madame de Hartung, wife of the Russian Minister to Servia, has been untiring in hospital work, and has raised money for the families of the poor. She also organized an orphans' school. Madame La Baronne de Griesinger, wife of the German Minister; Madame de Stranadtman, wife of the late Servian Premier; and Madame Burriols, wife of the director of the Monopole Company, have all done noble work in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded and aiding their families.

At present the hospitals at Belgrade alone house between 7,000 and 8,000 wounded men. A large number are at Nish and other towns nearer the frontier, while hundreds of helpless men are in the Servian homes. It is estimated that 60,000 Servian soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The conditions here at present are serious, but if one may judge from the fortitude with which the soldier bears pain and loss of limb and the self-sacrifice of the women in this terrible ordeal, this little country will solve her problems uncomplainingly and with great courage. These problems are not made fewer nor less serious from the fact that for many months yet Belgrade's regular and improvised hospitals will be busy with thousands of wounded and sick. This will keep a large number of producers from the fields and other channels of business, where they are so much needed to assist in the rehabilitation of the country. Then, too, men who are crippled for life and penniless widows and orphans will have to be cared for. Servia's condition is truly one that deserves the aid and sympathy of every Christian nation.

BELGRADE, SERVIA, August 13, 1913.



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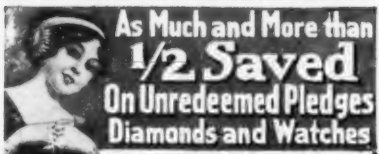
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The Bride of the Long Night

(Continued from page 248)

never failed to look at Philip's eyes, and his wife noticed that every other day he put something down in a little book which he carried in his breast pocket. Often she caught him watching her husband closely when Philip did not know that he was looking, and half a dozen times he took him to walk out in the bright spring sunlight with him. But he said nothing, until his last visit at the cabin. The girl had a trick of standing behind her husband when he was sitting, and running her fingers through his hair. She was doing that when the doctor sprung the surprise that he had been keeping for them.

"I've been watching your eyes closely, Weyman," he said. "Some day you are going to see again."

He had noticed the beautiful flush in the girl's cheeks and the wonderful glow in her eyes as she stood over Weyman. He did not see the change in her now for he was watching the effect of his words upon Philip.

"If it comes," he went on, "it will come all at once. You will wake up some morning—and see!"

He stared above Weyman's head, startled. His wife had staggered back a little. She was deadly pale. The glow in her eyes had changed to a look of terror, and her hands were clasped at her breast, as if sudden pain had brought them there.

"Oh, God," she breathed, "if it were so!" The doctor and Weyman were both at her side.

"Even good news is a little too much for you—just now," said the doctor kindly. "You must lie down, Mrs. Weyman."

After the doctor had gone Philip knelt down beside his wife's bed and took her in his arms.

"My sweet Isobel," he whispered, "what if it should be true?"

Her hand rose to his face in the old way, but it was strangely cold.

"What—if it should?" she replied, and he thought that it was a tremble of joy in her voice.

Unaccountable to Weyman—so subtly that he felt the chill of it, and yet could not explain—there seemed to come a change into the cabin after that last visit of the doctor from Churchill. There was no break in their happiness; it seemed greater than ever, now that they had the child. But more than once Weyman now found that his wife's eyes were damp with tears. Twice, in her slumber, he heard her say things that puzzled him. One night she roused him while it was still black, and cried, like one in terror:

"Philip—can you see? Can you see?" When he nestled her head down into his arm, she sobbed, "I dreamed you could see, Philip. I dreamed you could see!"

Then one day it came—so unexpectedly that he dared not believe; and it came as the doctor had said that it would come, when he opened his eyes in the morning. His wife had been up for an hour. It was mid-summer, and a flood of brilliant sunshine poured in at the window. He saw the white light of day, and with an excited cry he turned his face toward the window.

"Isobel—Isobel—" he shouted. "I can see! My God, I can see! It's coming fast—fast—" He sprang from the bed, reaching out his arms wildly. "I can see the light—the window—the walls—they're coming nearer—nearer—Isobel—Isobel—where are YOU?"

Her arms clasped him from behind.

"Philip, shut your eyes tight—TIGHT!" she cried. "He said you must do that!" She tore off her apron and twisted it over his eyes, and then dragged him to the bed, moaning her words over and over again.

"I saw the window—I saw the light," he repeated like a man dazed. "I saw the wall, and the big picture over the table, and—and—Isobel I want to see you, YOU!"

Her hands clutched his fiercely, as though she feared he would tear away the apron from his eyes.

"Listen—LISTEN!" she commanded, and he had never heard her voice like that before. "You must wait—for two hours, or you will go blind forever. He told me that. I am going to get some cold water—to wet the bandage. It must be kept wet and cold. Philip, you won't take it off—you promise me that?"

"No, no—I won't take it off," he said. She crushed his head close in her arms.

"Kiss me, my beloved, kiss me," she whispered.

He waited, listening to the little clock ticking off the seconds. He knew that it was time for Isobel to come back with the

water, and he moved restlessly. He rose to his feet, holding the bandage on tight, and groped his way to the door.

"Isobel!" he called.

The spring was only a few steps from the door, but there was no answer. He called again, and again, and away off at Lac Bain he heard the howl of a wolf-dog. He waited five minutes, ten minutes, and then he shouted. Still there was no answer. Nor far from the spring there was a high cliff, and Isobel frequently went to the edge of this cliff for the bakneesh flowers. Had she gone there today—for him—and fallen? Fifteen minutes! He shouted once more—loudly—and at the silence which followed a cold chill seized upon him. Isobel would have answered if something had not happened, and he tore the apron from his eyes.

There was a flash, like the flare of powder, as sunlight struck his vision—a moment's pain, and then he could see. He was dizzy at first. And then the meadow, the timber, the blue sky came to him like a picture.

He saw the worn path that led to the spring, and followed it.

V

THE pail which his wife had carried was lying close to the spring. It was overturned, as though she had dropped it in haste. The cliff was not far beyond. She had led him there a number of times, and had described to him the sheer fall down to the rocks and the dwarf balsams below. The path which she sometimes followed in her search for flowers, and up which the Cree brought wood, led down the sloping brow of the cliff to the creek bottom, and in his fear he ran. Where his feet touched the sand and gravel of the bottom he turned under the cliff, calling her name. A dozen steps more and the name on his lips changed to a terrible cry, and then moaning—moaning nothing but that name, he swayed, dizzy and sick, toward the spot where he saw her, still and motionless, among the broken balsams. In another moment he was on his knees beside her, and as he stooped to gather her in his arms, still moaning her name, he stopped—wonder filling his soul. It was not Isobel's sunny hair that met his eyes, but long masses of raven tresses hid her face from him, and slowly, gently, with a strange madness crackling in his head he brushed it back—and looked into the pale, beautiful face of Hope O'Hara.

She lived—breathed—the color came slowly back into her face as he sat beside her in the little cabin, staring at her in those first few moments of returning consciousness with the hungry and dreadful eyes of a man who had almost lost his reason. But in that strange madness an understanding of it all came to him. She breathed his name, and it was filled with the old sweet tenderness and love, and her hand groped upward, as if reaching for his blind face in the old sweet way. He understood now—he understood how Hope O'Hara had come to him in that day when the whole world had slipped from under his feet, and had taken Isobel Carrington's place. Once more that sharp, sudden pain shot into his head, and with it all things turned black before his eyes again. In that darkness he saw Isobel's face looking at him as if from out of another world, and like seething fire there poured through his veins something that was not love, but almost hatred. But vision returned again, and he was still looking into Hope O'Hara's face. He saw now the reason for that swift bandaging of his eyes. Hope had covered his vision until she could pass out of his life by leaping to her death over the cliff.

It was not Isobel, but Hope who had sacrificed everything for him, who had come to him in all her strength and beauty—Hope, the mother of his child, the sweet angel of life and love—it was Hope who would have killed herself before he found her out!

He heard again the low sweet whisper of his name. And then Hope's hands gathered at her breast, and in that narrow valley in which she lay between darkness and life he knew that the one thing which she saw was his face; for her hands rose slowly and caressingly from her breast, and she was lifting to the vision which she could see a crumpled mass of her shining hair.

With a cry he dropped beside her and buried his head upon her breast. Her arms fell about his neck. He held her close—close—and waited with a prayer on his lips for the glory of the awakening.

(THE END)

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In the World of Womankind

(Continued from page 250)

also camphor, listerine, witch-hazel, peroxide, peppermint essence, ammonia, alcohol, bay rum, cold cream, vaseline, and two-grain quinine tablets. A drawer held a pile of different kinds of wash-cloths and many towels. There were several tooth-brushes sealed up in stout tissue, and two brush-and-comb sets similarly sealed. There was a can of sea-salt and one of bran, several bath-mittens, and a complete shoe-blackening outfit. A dainty desk held paper and envelopes to match, with two pads of different sizes; and, of course, ink in a stout, broad ink-well and various sorts of pens, pen-holders and pencils. In a little drawer were a dozen one- and two-cent stamps and some postal cards. An ample waste-basket, decorated in yellow to match the room (for it is said that guest-chambers are "done" in yellow oftener than in any other color) stood beside the desk.

Of course, you will have the most comfortable bed for your guests that can be devised. If the room is large enough for two, have two single beds in it. Nowadays it is not considered sanitary for any two people to sleep together. See that there is plenty of extra bedding at hand, and especially have one or two extra pillows. You may not approve of reading in bed, but your guest may be in the habit of doing it, and you are presumably entertaining him for his happiness and comfort, and not to reform him. Therefore, if possible, have an electric burner or gas-jet where a good light may be thrown on his book. If you have to depend on lamps and candles, he will probably set your house on fire; but you have to take risks when you invite company!—especially if you entertain "distinguished" people, who are usually very "queer."

As most of the entertaining in these days seems to be done in country houses and in summer-time; and as such houses are usually placed in the coolest spots accessible, a fire is often required for comfort at night and in the morning. Some way should be provided for heating your guest-chamber. Still more necessary is such provision in winter.

Have plenty of good reading-matter in

your guest-room, and especially have a Bible there, with clean, attractive type; and do not dump into the guest-chamber the pictures that are too poor for the other rooms. Have good pictures there. On the table should stand a work-box or basket, fully furnished. This means that it should contain a variety of buttons, a darning-egg and several shades of sewing-silk, in addition to the usual outfit.

Have your guest-chamber chairs of different sorts and sizes. On the bureau place a button-hook; whisk-broom; a soft hat-brush; a pin-tray and also a pin-cushion, for some people do not like pin-trays. Place a few shoe-strings of different kinds in a convenient drawer. See that a bath-robe and slippers are in the closet, and also plenty of clothes-hangers. Do not fill up the closet and bureau-drawers with your own things. Many a guest has found himself hard "put to it" to dispose of the contents of his trunks around his room, because the family had congested its every hook and drawer; and he has had to fold his tents like the Arabs and silently put them back into their first resting-places.

Have two sets of window-shades, if possible, dark and light, and see that they are running smoothly before you expose your unfortunate guest to their eccentricities. If your outside blinds have peculiarities, as most of them do, explain them to your guest, giving him the key to their moods, so far as you have mastered them yourself. Some blinds have deep, dark secrets regarding their operation, which are beyond human understanding. Try to burn all such before your guest is exposed to their fiendish tricks.

Now if this abused correspondent, or any other, thinks of improvements upon this model guest-chamber, please let us hear from him or her. Of course, we all love at times to escape from the conveniences and amenities of civilization and "camp out." Then we are happy, even if we have only the barest necessities of life. This model guest-chamber is for what the poet calls "the court," and not "the camp."

In the Whirl of Affairs at Washington

(Continued from page 250)

Senator Lewis sits on the other side of the fence. He beams perennially and without prejudice or partiality. The crimson glow of his whiskers gleams for all. There is no doubt that his clothes were made for him—no one else would dare to wear them, at least not in the Senate. Their architecture makes you think of Worth or Paquin. Their color and texture would make you swear his wife does the selecting—although we have it on high authority that she does not. No fragile lily of the field was ever arrayed like this one. You might think he had invented spats. And you can't help wondering why he does not wear a monocle. He probably has a dozen dress suits, and a barrelful of silk hats. If his cravat and his socks should be the thousandth part of a shade divergent in their coloring, there probably would be no Senate session on that day—for Senator Lewis is the Senate whip. Still, it is whispered that he has no valet.

HOW THEY VOTE

So severe does Senator Sherman appear to be that no woman would dare turn for a second glance at him. Senator Lewis could turn all the heads of all the pretty young maidens in a Saturday afternoon's F street parade. And yet—when a poll was made of the Senate on the suffrage question, Senator Sherman announced boldly: "Of course I shall vote for woman suffrage. I have been a crank on that subject for many, many years." And Senator Lewis—the matinee idol of the Senate and the ladies' man of Congress—what did he say? Why, he put it thus: "I am opposed to woman suffrage." But since the Illinois suffrage victory he is reported to be wavering in that faith.

WHY GOOD ROADS PAY

The average reader is entirely too likely to associate the subject of the betterment of roads with an automobile tourist or a pleasure seeker. There is quite another side to the question. In Lee County, Va., a farmer owned 100 acres be-

tween Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for \$1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and, although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused \$3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for \$6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for \$9,000. In Jackson County, Ala., the people voted a bond issue of \$250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent. of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$4.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from \$6 to \$15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now from \$15 to \$25 per acre.

SENATOR OWEN'S NEAR SPEECH

A wonderful effusion that got into the appendix of the Congressional Record is entitled, "People's Rule; Remarks of Hon. Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma in the Senate of the United States." It is safe to say that very few of the ninety thousand words that are printed under this caption were delivered in the Senate Chamber, but this did not daunt Senator Owen who now stands forth, it is rumored in Oklahoma, as one of the greatest banking experts since the beginning of time. He wanders through page after page of the Record, not only with his views of the initiative, referendum and recall, but with copious excerpts from writings of others, with bits of party platforms, and fragments of literature gleaned from all corners of the civilized world on the operation of his pet theories. His speech forms an inclusive library on the subject. And this volume is entitled, under Congressional frank, to free distribution through the mails of Uncle Sam. Congress pays for the envelopes it takes for its distribution only \$1.25 per thousand for folding and enclosure.



NABISCO

Sugar Wafers

Nabisco Sugar Wafers meet every demand for a dainty dessert confection. Whether served with ices, custards, fruits or beverages, they are equally delightful. The sweet, creamy filling of Nabisco—the delicate wafer shells—leave nothing to be desired. Truly are they fairy sandwiches.

In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.



ADORA

Another dessert confection of enchanting goodness. Alluring squares in filled sugar-wafer form.



FESTINO

A dessert sweet, shaped like an almond. A shell so fragile and toothsome that it melts on the tongue, disclosing a kernel of almond-flavored cream.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The Latest in Science, Discovery and Invention

Wireless Telegraphy as a World Developer

Written for Leslie's by C. F. TALMAN

Exclusive Fall Patterns

The individual charm of Cheney Silk Cravats is due to the perfect blending of exclusive design and richness of color with correct style and genuine worth of material.

CHENEY SILK CRAVATS

Most popular for fall wear will be the variegated colored tubular Cravats. Flowing-end four-in-hands made up from well-known Cheney Silks (Foulards, Bengalines, Poplins, Failles, etc.) will also be in much demand. At all dealers'.

CHENEY BROTHERS
Silk Manufacturers
4th Ave. and 18th St.
New York

WIRELESS IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS

The methods of polar exploration have been revolutionized since yesterday, thanks to the adoption of sundry twentieth century devices—ranging all the way from radiotelegraphy to powdered milk. When Amundsen sails for the north in the summer of 1914 he will carry with him two aeroplanes, and one of his old Antarctic staff, Lieut. Gjertsen, as chief aviator. Gjertsen is now taking a course of instruction at the aviation school of Rheims. Another expedition that proposes to use aeroplanes is the one which M. Jules de Payer (son of the famous explorer of the same name) is leading this summer to Franz Josef Land. Wireless, as a part of the polar equipment, is now taken for granted; yet it is only a few months since this means of communication was first successfully used by a polar expedition. The pioneer in this case was Dr. Douglas Mawson, who, though marooned in blizzard-swept Adelie Land, owing to the premature departure of his ship, is in daily communication with the world. The use of small wireless outfits on sledges was suggested in connection with the Canadian Arctic Expedition and will doubtless become a regular practice. Polar cinematography, which scored a signal triumph in connection with the Scott expedition, is now considered indispensable for scientific reasons—to say nothing of the exigencies of the lecture platform.

eastern corner of Siberia and at the entrance to Kara Sea. Lastly, Canada is planning a number of wireless stations along her northern coasts.

SHIPBOARD NEWSPAPERS

Apropos of wireless—it is now nearly fourteen years since the first wireless newspaper, the *Transatlantic Times*, made its appearance under the personal direction of Mr. Marconi on board the American liner *St. Paul*, on which the inventor was crossing from New York to Southampton. The subsequent history of shipboard journalism has been one of steady geographical expansion. Today, besides such ambitious North Atlantic publications as the *Daily Bulletin* of the Cunard Line, *Das Atlantische Tageblatt* of the Hamburg-American Line and the *Ocean Times* of the White Star Line, there are similar institutions on the principal liners running to African and South American ports, while the interesting *Wireless Herald* relieves the ennui of a voyage to Alaska. The transatlantic steamers receive their wireless news shortly after midnight from the high-power stations at Poldhu and Cape Cod. The papers are set up by hand (linotypes will be the next step), run off on motor-driven presses, and reach the "public" at breakfast time. The *Yearbook of Wireless Telegraphy* says of this typical twentieth century production:

With the increased facilities offered by wireless, the ocean journals have increased in size. Profusely illustrated, the ocean journal of today has a wrapper and "inserts" in colors. It contains articles of literary, artistic, or scientific interest, and the latest social and musical gossip from London, Berlin, Paris, and the Riviera. The center pages are reserved for the wireless news. This consists of a resume of the leading articles of the great English, French, and German dailies, political and general news, racing and other sporting results, the prices for a dozen of the most active shares on "Change, and the movements of Liverpool cotton. A mass of advertisements of the most famous firms in the world, the menu of the day's dinner, and the previous day's run, complete the issue.

GETTING FACTS ABOUT THE UPPER AIR

The upper air has been annexed to the field of polar exploration. Scott's party made measurements of wind and temperature up to a height of six miles over the Antarctic by means of kites and balloons fitted with self-registering instruments; and now an elaborate campaign of similar observations is being planned in connection with the Canadian and Norwegian expeditions in the Arctic. Not only will the explorers themselves carry out these interesting investigations, but a chain of stations for upper-air soundings is to be established all around the north polar basin, in Siberia, North America, and Europe, to co-operate in a general survey of the upper atmosphere in high latitudes. An international commission has been formed to direct the undertaking. Some of the new Arctic and sub-Arctic weather stations will be able to report their observations by wireless, for the radiotelegraphic network is rapidly spreading northward. In Spitzbergen, which is hundreds of miles north of the Arctic Circle, and is now the site of important coal-mines, fisheries, and other industries, a powerful radio station maintains regular communication with Norway; while a few miles from this station a German observatory—one of those which will take part in the forthcoming meteorological campaign—has been in operation for about three years. The Russian government has just opened wireless stations in the north-

eastern corner of Siberia and at the entrance to Kara Sea. Lastly, Canada is planning a number of wireless stations along her northern coasts.

WIRELESS WEATHER REPORTS

Storm warnings and weather reports by wireless began with some experiments by the *London Daily Telegraph* in 1904, but have only lately reached the practical stage. At the present time hundreds of shipboard observers are sending regular reports whenever they are within wireless range, and also to some extent by relayed messages, to the meteorological offices in England, Germany, the United States, Japan, and Australia, and these offices return the compliment by issuing daily wireless bulletins to mariners. The United States Weather Bureau has been enabled by its new marine service to follow accurately the progress of some dangerous West Indian hurricanes, and is elaborating its wireless system in the Caribbean in view of the concentration of shipping in that quarter that will follow the opening of the Panama Canal. Since the 15th of July the Bureau has issued a daily bulletin broadcast over the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico through the naval wireless stations at Radio, Va., and Key West, Fla. It is flashed out shortly after 10 o'clock every evening. The message is quite voluminous, embracing first the result of the weather observations at 8 p. m. at

A SMALL PORTABLE WIRELESS OUTFIT

The vest-pocket wireless outfit is hardly yet in sight, but a

wireless station which two men can easily carry about with them, and set up or take down in ten minutes, is an accomplished fact. Such stations send messages 10 or 12 miles. The 40-foot mast, of steel tubing, telescopes to a length of only 6½ feet for the purpose of transportation. All the other necessary paraphernalia, including a dry-cell battery or a storage battery, pack handily in satchels and knapsacks.



CARRYING THEIR WIRELESS WITH THEM
Showing portability of small wireless outfit.

The uses to which such an outfit can be put are innumerable. In geographical, geological, and geodetic expeditions it serves to keep a field-party in constant communication with its base. In military operations it serves an analogous purpose, besides being useful for fire-control, reporting the results in target-practice, and the like. Other applications will suggest themselves to the reader. In short, it is a cheap and simple substitute for the field telephone.

TWENTY-THREE MILES UP IN THE AIR

The other day a little balloon, carrying a set of self-registering meteorological instruments, but no aeronaut, rose over Pavia, Italy, to the astounding height of 23.4 miles. This far exceeds the previous "record" for all types of aircraft. A balloon with two passengers once succeeded in getting 6.7 miles away from the earth, an aeroplane with one occupant soared last March to 3.7 miles, while a meteorological kite has been lifted to 4.5 miles.

It won't leak

\$250
AND UP

MOORE'S THE ORIGINAL NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

For the Student

THE more constantly you write the more particular you should be to select a Moore's, the pen you can depend upon to write smoothly and evenly from the first stroke. Drop it in any pocket—it won't leak.

There's a Moore to suit every hand. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Every part of every Moore's is unconditionally guaranteed.

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Do You Want a Good Position Paying From \$1,000 to \$5,000 a Year and Expenses? There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the world's best paying profession our Free Employment Bureau will secure you a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from \$100.00 to \$500.00 a month and expenses. Address Nearest office, Dept. 188
National Salesmen's Training Association
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Give \$1 stick pin and cuff link set free with every sale to introduce our line of neckwear, hosiery, etc. 4-in-one, 4-in-hand, something new; 12 colors; 5 styles. Big seller. Good profit. Joyce made \$18 in one and one-half days. Handsome leatherette pocket folder outfit free to workers. Write quick for terms and outfit.

THOMAS TIE CO.
2014 West St., DAYTON, O.

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS
Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they easily scratch a file and WILL CUT GLASS. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k solid gold diamond mountings. See them before paying. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid. No money in advance. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write today for free catalog. (11)
WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Walsin Bldg., Indianapolis



A HOT WEATHER BOON TO SUFFERING HORSES

Movable horse watering station in Philadelphia of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An electric wagon has been arranged to serve as a water wagon. The rear of the auto contains a large tank of cold water with six pails fastened on top. This motor water wagon is operated by several attendants who are ready in hot weather with their service for thirsty horses wherever the wagon goes.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



THE WHOLE COUNTRY AT THEIR COMMAND
The acceptance of the side car has been complete in this country, and it has helped solve many a vacation problem.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

LESSONS FROM THE TAXICAB

ALTHOUGH the ordinance recently enacted by the City of New York to regulate taxicabs applies only to motor vehicles driven for hire, the private owner may learn a lesson as to the condition in which the various parts of his car should be kept if he would enjoy a maximum of safety and comfort, and freedom from care and worry.

Of course, many other provisions of this ordinance apply to seat and body dimensions and arrangement that would not be of interest to the average motorist, but the specifications as to the conditions of the vital parts are well worth remembering and following. For example, the ordinance stipulates that no taxicab shall be run which is not provided with lock nuts or pins to hold the nuts in place on the brake and steering connection. Another provision states that the exhaust pipe must extend beyond the rear end of the body so as to preclude any danger of fire from the hot gases. Front axles or steering knuckles shall not be bent to the extent that the wheels show a tread of more than three inches wider than that called for by the standard design of the vehicle. The front wheels shall not be more than one inch out of line, while the rear wheels shall not run more than one and one-half inches out of true at any point. Any frame which has been broken must be repaired with a steel plate, having a cross section equal to or greater than that of the frame at the point of fracture, while a taxicab having a frame that shows a sag or bend at any point of more than one-quarter inch per linear foot cannot be used in the public service.

Gasoline pipes must be soldered or screwed in place at every joint, and not even the slightest leak in any portion of the fuel line will be tolerated. There must be at least one set of brakes that will lock the wheels of the vehicle against the inertia of the car at any possible speed on dry, smooth pavement. These rules have been carefully prepared by experts, and it is evident that what has been considered necessary to insure the safety of the occupants of a taxicab would be well worthy the consideration of every owner of a private car. There is no reason why his car should not compare favorably in every one of these respects with the "model taxicab."

Questions of General Interest

Gasoline Mileage

I. V. E., Pa.:—"What is the record mileage made by a four wheeled motor car on a gallon of gasoline?"

The records for gasoline economy have recently been broken when a four cylinder motor of a well-known make, recently traveled, under official observation, 86.1 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Although this was a stock motor, the connection with the rear wheels was unusual, in that there was no differential employed and the drive was made by a single chain to one rear wheel. The motor was allowed to pick up speed and drive the car rapidly, after which the spark and fuel were shut off and the machine would be allowed to coast down the slightest grade. While this mode of operation, of course, greatly helped the economy of the test, the results were, nevertheless, remarkable and have not been bettered in any other trial. The average mileage for a light car is seldom over twenty-two or twenty-three miles per gallon, while that of the medium priced car is generally in the neighborhood of twelve or fourteen.

Co-operative Delivery System

R. R. G., Miss.:—"I am one of seven retail grocers in our town who maintain a co-operative delivery system. We use three horses and wagons in our work. Do you think a motor truck could do this work and show a saving in maintenance?"

I believe your system is well adapted for the use of a motor truck delivery system. By properly grouping the various deliveries in the different sections of town and so routing the truck that it would not have to retrace its course an unnecessary number of times, I believe that you will find that one \$600 or \$700 eight hundred pound delivery

wagon would easily take the place of the three horses and wagons now used in your system and will be able to do fifty percent more work, at a considerable saving in cost for upkeep and wages. I know of many other instances in which such a system has proved an unqualified success, and see no reason why, with proper management, yours also could not be made to show large returns on the investment.

Overheating the Motor

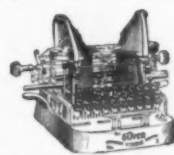
R. W. D., Pa.:—"I have been greatly troubled by reason of my 25 h. p. motor overheating on a short twelve mile run, that I have occasion to make every day. In this distance it was necessary to fill the radiator four times. The engine seems to have plenty of power and it seems to me it is possible that the trouble may be due to a rich mixture."

It is quite possible that the overheating of your motor would be due, as you say, to a rich mixture, and I would suggest that you try turning down the needle valve in the carburetor as far as you can, without causing the motor to miss. A deposit of carbon on the piston head and cylinder walls of the motor is oftentimes a prolific source of overheating, but I do not believe that this would cause the water in the radiator to boil to the extent that you say is the case. It is quite possible that the difficulty might lie in a clogged portion of the circulating system, that would prevent a sufficient amount of water from flowing between the radiator and water jackets. I would suggest that you feel the radiator the next time the water boils to determine if portions of it are cold. If this is the case, it is an indication that some of the tubes are stopped up and only a portion of the radiator is doing its work toward getting rid of the heat from the water.

ANOTHER TYPEWRITER INNOVATION

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\$4.00 Per Month Buys



This Visible Typewriter The Famous Model No. 3 Oliver!

The machine with the type bars that strike downward. The principle that makes visible writing mechanically practical. This Machine is So Simple that children learn to operate it in ten minutes. Yet, so fast that experts choose it. So strong that shrewd business men select it.

\$4.00 a Month is the regular Rental Rate,

for machines of this quality, and yet—we sell at this rate. The machine you get is just as fully equipped, just as perfect as tho you paid cash. You get every perfection, every device which ever went into this Model. You get all the extras—metal cover, baseboard, tools, instruction book and the broadest guarantee.

The Offers of this Syndicate have astounded the Typewriter World! They are a stupendous and far-reaching inducement to encourage the universal use of typewriters.

No Cash Until You See It

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in all. No interest. No chattel mortgages. No publicity. No delay. Positively the best typewriter value ever given. The best selling plan ever devised.

If you own a Typewriter Now

trade it in as part payment. We will be liberal with you. Send your name and address on the coupon and we will tell you more about this unusual offer—more about this splendid typewriter. It won't cost you anything. You won't be under any obligation—and we promise not to send a salesman. Tear out the coupon now—Lest you Forget.

Typewriters Distributing Syndicate,
166 H94 North Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

Gentlemen: You may send, without placing me under any obligation, further information of your typewriter offer.

Name _____

Address _____

My old machine is a _____ No. _____



Beeman's Pepsin Gum

The Original. All Others Are Imitations
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NO MONEY DOWN

We don't want you to send us one cent. Not a penny. Merely give us your name and address that we may send you this handsome watch on approval. If after you receive it and want to keep it, then we ask you to pay us \$2 A MONTH. If you don't want to keep it, ONLY \$2 A MONTH. send it back at our expense.

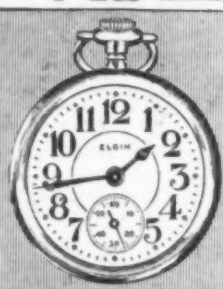
You assume no risk whatever, in dealing with us. You do not buy or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your hands for your decision. We ask no security and no interest. No red tape—just common honesty among men. If this offer appeals to you write today for our Big Free Watch and Diamond Book.

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17 JEWEL ELGIN HAND ENGRAVED
25 YEAR GOLD CASE
30 Days FREE TRIAL \$12.75

Now—during this Special Sale—is a splendid time to buy a fine Watch. We would like to send you this 17-Jewel ELGIN in hand engraved 25-year gold case for your inspection. It sells regularly at \$20.00. We save you nearly one-half. If you answer this advertisement you can buy it for \$12.75.



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have always been difficult to obtain by those unfamiliar with technical financial expressions. We have prepared a special letter for the purpose of clearly explaining the very attractive features of a sound mortgage bond which yields over 5%, is legal for savings banks in several states and has been purchased by many of our largest institutions and conservative private investors. Those wishing information about an investment of this type should send immediately for Letter J-36.

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They are antiseptic and peppermint flavored
A delicious toothpick

Let us send you a 15 cent box for 10 cents in stamps

Cutter Tower Co., Established 1845
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Bearing 6% Interest

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W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.
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FORT WORTH TEXAS



Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

LIFE is not more uncertain than conditions in Wall Street. The unexpected is always happening. Holders of securities are always hoping and believing that nothing can happen to them. It may happen to others, but the blow will not strike near at home. So Wall Street lives in an atmosphere of hopefulness. It is hard to make it despondent. It is inclined to discount the worst and to put a premium on the best.

Early in the summer the most rosy stories of a boom year in crops were heard in every broker's office. The winter wheat crop was assured, the spring wheat crop was out of danger, a record crop of corn was promised, and cotton would surpass the product of the best years. So a good many enthusiasts began to load up with stocks.

My readers will recall that I reminded them that the corn and cotton crops would not be out of danger until September. We hoped for the best, but we got something bad, if not the worst, so far as the corn crop was concerned. The loss by the burning drought in such corn states as Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska is estimated as high as 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 bushels. But this will still leave a yield of over 2,300,000,000 bushels, and the higher price which the short crop of corn will bring, will in part offset the expected loss.

The railroads, however, will lose the freight that a crop shortage involves, but in a growing country like ours, this will not be felt if the railroads are given a little freer swing by those who are in a frenzy to regulate them to death.

The stock market suffers more from uncertain political conditions than from the shortage in corn. It is no little matter to contemplate a war with even so weak a nation as Mexico; nor is it a little thing to reduce the protective duties by a slashing cut affecting every industry in the land; and there is a menace in the proposition to reform our banking laws without the advice and counsel of the bankers. These are the uncertain elements in the situation which handicap not only Wall Street, but prosperity everywhere.

We have given too much reign to the cheap politician. He is obsessed with the idea that he can win the labor vote and the farmer vote, by throwing sops to them one after another. Others have tried this and they have found that the working man and the farmer are not gulled as easily as some of the politicians think. People have learned that in this country the prosperity of one affects the prosperity of all, and that the worst sufferers by panics and low prices are the working masses and the farmers, for low prices mean lower wages for the former and a diminished income for the latter.

If the working men, the business men and the farmers of this country will quietly sit down and write to their representatives in Congress and ask them to finish their work, stop their foolish investigations and go home and give the country a rest, business will feel a new and healthy impulse all along the line.

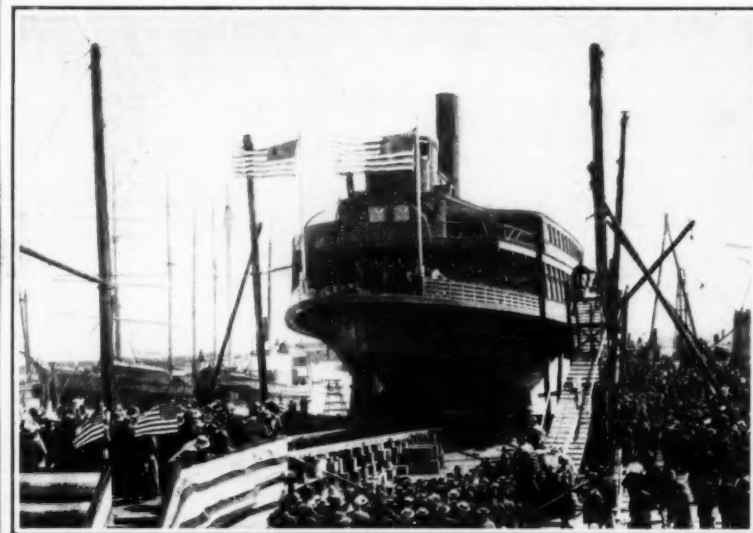
We were told when the special session opened, nearly five months ago, that it would be businesslike, brief and decisive, because the Democrats were in full control of the Government and could, therefore, carry out their policies and promises without a halt. If this had been done, the business situation would have been vastly different. We would have known "where we were at" and could have accommodated ourselves, in part at least, to new conditions.

Even an adjournment of Congress, coming at this late hour, will not be sufficient to restore confidence if the report be confirmed that sixty days from date, at the opening of a regular session of Congress, President Wilson will propose a still more drastic policy of trustbusting with a further upst of established business. This country cannot forever stand this sort of thing. Our industries must have peace. Our railroads must be permitted to live. Capital and labor must both be given a square deal or we shall have to pass through an experience so bitter that it will not soon be forgotten.

That a better feeling prevails in Wall Street is evidenced by the advancing tendency of good bonds and stocks. There are those who think that we have discounted the worst, but the most experienced investors are still buying with caution, giving preference to the gilt edged securities that have shown the heaviest decline and that in good times may be expected to return to former high figures.

K., Reading, Pa.: I regard all the stocks on your list with equal favor at presents in view of the excellent report, they

(Continued on page 261)



ONE OF THE FINEST FERRY BOATS AFLOAT

The new, all-steel, swift and powerful ferry steamer "Edward T. Jeffery," built for the Western Pacific Railway for service on San Francisco Bay, which went into service August 15th between San Francisco and Oakland in connection with Western Pacific-Denver & Rio Grande train service. Water-tight compartments, powerful engines, the latest fire extinguishing equipment and rich interior finish are features that go to make this one of the finest vessels in the ferry service in the United States.

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(Name on request.)

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"In the last two issues of Leslie's we have received over two hundred inquiries, and have sold quite a few of your readers some of the Standard Oil stocks."

(From a letter from an investment advertiser. Name on request.)

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
225 Fifth Ave., New York

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 260)

are making, and in view also of the large earnings that the established oil companies are making. 2. I see no reason why Southern Pacific, with its splendid property and good condition, excepting its Mexican lines, should not be able to earn and pay its dividends and to sell higher. 3. The competition in the five and ten cent store line is getting heavier all the while.

L. W., Hot Springs, Ark.: The Buffalo Oil Company, of Texas, is reported to have forfeited its stock and has no value.

J. V., L. I.: Unless you want to go into a doubtful speculation, keep out of all mining schemes that offer to make you rich quickly. They never do.

J., St. Louis: The mere fact that the company fails to answer your letters or give you a balance sheet conveys its own significance. I have tried to get a report, but have not been successful. It has no connection with Wall Street.

L., Marshall, Mich.: Oxford Linen Mills stock has no market. I doubt if you could find a purchaser. The mills were placed in the hands of receivers early in August. Write to Frank E. Drury, Worcester, Mass., receiver.

Copper Mine, St. Louis: 1. American Druggist Syndicate stock is looked upon as a fair speculation for those familiar with the trade. The success of all such propositions obviously depends on the integrity and ability of those who conduct them.

C. A. W., Kansas City, Mo.: 1. While the Erie Railroad is reporting better earnings, due largely to its improved physical condition, the common is still a great ways off from dividends. The first preferred is more attractive. 2. City Service Pfd. is not in the investment class, as yet.

D., New York: The five-year first mortgage convertible gold notes of the Elkhorn Fuel Co. seem to be well protected in view of the increasing value of coal properties, but an industrial setback would first be reflected in diminished earnings of coal, coke and iron properties.

A., College Point, N. Y.: 1. The best plan on which to buy securities, because it is the most economical and the safest, is to buy outright, but many prefer to buy on a margin. 2. Anaconda is one of the attractive copper stocks, and with a rise in that metal would offer a fair opportunity for speculation.

H., Leadville, Colo.: U. S. L. & H. has passed the dividend on the preferred. The company reports that business is growing so rapidly that all its funds are needed for its promotion. The fact that the shares did not decline heavily after the passing of the dividend is noticeable, but the stock must be regarded in the light of a speculation, until it is established on a stronger basis.

L., St. Louis: Improved real estate in well selected districts in our greatest cities is highly regarded as a basis for investment. Unless the general tendency toward expansion is severely checked, real estate values will be maintained. Securities of this kind are not regarded as strictly gilt-edged or they would yield a considerably lower rate of interest.

S., Cambridge, O.: 1. Wabash Common sells around 4 because of the anticipated heavy assessment. Corn Products around 10 is much more attractive. 2. Westinghouse Electric, if prosperous conditions continue, ought to make good returns. The effect of the tariff on the Steel industry remains to be seen. Until it is disclosed, Steel Common will be decidedly speculative.

B., Harrisburg, Pa.: The Wabash stocks are expected to be subjected to a heavy assessment under the re-organization plan. They are, not attractive. 2. American Beet Sugar looks like a safer speculation and Steel Common when it drops below 60. The large earnings of American Ice, this year, are attracting attention. The stock may prove to be a promising speculation for the patient holder.

J. E. S., Patchogue, N. Y.: 1. As I understand it, the purpose is to merge the malting companies, and to do this in compliance with the statute. How the courts would act if objections were made, no one can foretell, but stockholders' rights should not be jeopardized or interfered with. 2. Keitel's conviction in the action brought against him ought to answer your question. He has lost much of his power as a disturber.

Eager, Seattle: 1. If you want to take a trader's chance in the stock market begin by taking up stocks that are most active such as Steel, Amalgamated, Union Pacific, Reading and Southern Pacific. I do not say that these will all advance, but the fact that they are the favorites of traders gives them special attraction. 2. Some brokers make a specialty of advising those who wish to deal in small lots, but it is always well to act on your own information, as well.

C., Albany: 1. The safest thing for one who wishes to buy a few shares on the partial payment plan would be to take some of the established dividend payers like Atchison, Union Pacific, and St. Paul. The industrials on your list are more of a speculation, but all have merit. 2. The reason why some of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares sell below par is because they have a speculative rather than an investment value, or rather a combination of both.

T., Providence: It is difficult to understand how confiding persons will put their money into distant land propositions at extravagant prices when, as a rule, they can do better by buying near at home from reliable persons. The failure of the Texas Gulf Realty Co., which advertised "60,000 fertile acres where the Gulf breezes blow," emphasizes my point. Seventy-five dollars an acre is sufficient to buy good acreage nearer home. I would not advise you to send good money after bad.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Speculation and Investment, New Haven: 1. For a long pull, C. C. C. & St. L. Pfd., after its recent sharp decline to 75 a share and the common at less than 35 a share are looked upon as attractive speculations, in view of the fact that the Lake Shore is said to have paid over 80 for control of the common. The railroad suffered severely from the floods in the Ohio Valley, but has great earning power. It is one of the Vanderbilt lines. 2. 6 per cent. Gold Bond Mortgages in denominations of \$500 and upward secured by improved Chicago real estate have been for years highly recommended to their customers by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond brokers, 1 Wall Street, New York. The properties on which these mortgages are based are fully described and illustrated in the literature of the firm. Write to Straus & Co. for their "Investors Magazine" and "Circular No. 2466."

Merchant, St. Albans, Vt.: Your method of diversifying your investments is excellent and you can do it as well in the purchase of \$100 bonds as those of the denominations of \$1,000. An attractive list will be sent you on application, if you will write to A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, for the "List L. W."

\$100 Mortgages, Camden, N. J.: The 6 per cent first mortgage real estate certificates of the Safe Lake Security and Trust Co. are offered in denominations of \$100 and upwards. This trust company has been established a great many years and has been designated by the United States as a depository for postal savings. Its certificates are fully described in their free "Booklet L." Write to the Trust Company for a copy.

Starter, Macon, Ga.: 1. Low priced industrial stocks like American Ice, Beet Sugar, International Paper, Central Leather and Linsed Oil would all share in a general advance in the market. 2. You will find greater safety by buying stocks that pay dividends. Some of these sell at a low figure. O. & W. pays 2 per cent and sells around 30. 3. American Ice will probably earn more than enough to pay dividends this year, but whether a dividend will be declared cannot be stated. 4. You can buy one share or more. 5. A firm that will accept \$20 with which to start an account in the stock market is John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 74 Broadway, N. Y. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Write to Muir & Co. for their "Booklet 4" on the "Partial Payment Plan."

Savings Bank, Omaha: Savings banks invest the funds of depositors in attractive securities and are restricted by state authorities in their investments. Bonds which are legal for savings banks are usually selected by investors. Some yield over 5 per cent. A. B. Leach dealers in investment securities, 149 Broadway, New York, especially recommend a bond of this type to conservative investors. Write to them for their "Letter J. 36."

New York, September 4, 1913. JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions

IN these progressive days life insurance is making a more and more urgent appeal to women. The invasion of the business world by hosts of the fair sex has brought many of the latter into relatively the same position regarding life insurance as that of most men. These feminine workers are self-supporting; they often have adults or children dependent upon them; and they sometimes are in business for themselves. Hence, to them can be presented the same arguments in favor of life insurance as those which are most convincing to their brothers. As a matter of fact women are, in increasing numbers, showing their appreciation of life insurance, and they, like men, only need to be careful as to the companies from which they buy this form of protection.

Y., Vandergrift, Pa.: The Great Eastern Casualty Co., reports a satisfactory surplus although it is not one of the largest companies.

J., Minneapolis: The Equitable Life of New York was organized in 1859. There is no doubt as to its strength and standing.

W. P. M., New York: The rate of \$52.44 annually on a \$1,000 twenty year endowment policy at the age of 35 is reasonable, and the customary charge of leading companies.

J. K., New York: The Colonial Life has been organized since 1897. Expenses of management are naturally large, though the business seems to be growing.

L., Asbury Park, N. J.: The National Casualty of Detroit has been organized only since 1904. It reports a good surplus with rather heavy expenses of management.

S., Butte, Mont.: The Degree of Honor is an assessment association. At her age, your mother is not insurable elsewhere on favorable terms. While I do not believe in the assessment plan, it may serve its purpose temporarily in such instances.

J. L. C., Miss.: The State Life of Indianapolis is not one of the oldest companies but it is doing an increasing business and makes a fair report of assets and surplus. The Twenty Payment Life Plan is excellent for one who likes that form of insurance.

J. G. U., Toledo: Write to the State Superintendent of Insurance, Montgomery, Alabama, for a copy of the Mobile Law. 2. The Spectator Co., 135 William Street, New York, publishes a list of insurance books from which you can make a selection.

Hermit

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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

For Neatness and Despatch

To always use the same pen develops character in hand writing. Waterman's Ideal when selected to fit the individualities of your hand will render years of service. Its efficiency in technique and superiority in quality insures writing without blot, scratch or miss, just as fast as your hand can carry. Large ink capacities. Practical shapes. All types, i. e., Regular, Safety, Self-Filling.

Avoid Substitutes. Folder on request. \$2.50 and upwards.

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These Diamond Rings are the famous Loffis "Perfection" 6-prong 14k solid gold mounting. Finest pure white diamonds. CREDIT TERMS: One-fifth down, balance divided into eight equal monthly payments. Sent prepaid on approval. Write for free Catalog of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, on credit terms.

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The Best Gift of All

640	\$25
641	\$50
642	\$75
643	\$100

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In Color, 9 x 12. Double Mounted on Heavy Brown Mat, 11 x 14

Twenty-five Cents

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She will make a mighty attractive addition to your living room or den.

Send today or you'll be sorry.

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Reader, this offer is open to you—this money—the cold cash—can be yours. You and you alone by waiting too long can lose it. Investigate today—get the proof. Send your name and address—but NO MONEY—this very minute.

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Don't worry—don't find excuses—no experience is necessary—business supplies the capital. You don't have to wait a month—not even a week—payments can start the first day—and continue daily up to \$1000.00 per month, per county. For years we have been quietly picking men from all walks of life, ministers, clerks, farmers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and so on—enabling them with our co-operation and \$50,000.00 appropriation to get what we here offer and can do for you—\$1000.00 per man, per county. Some of these men you may know—possibly have envied without understanding the reason of their prosperity.

INVESTIGATE AND BE AMAZED Demand absolute other kind. Either we have the best thing that ever happened or we're colossal liars. Ask Schleicher, minister, whether it's true that he received

\$195 TWELVE HOURS AFTER APPOINTMENT: Langley, Haverman, \$115 first day; Rasp, agent, \$165 in 13 days; Beem, solicitor, \$164.25 weekly for 12 weeks; Korstad, farmer, \$222 in a few weeks; Zimmermann, farmer, \$256 in 30 days; Juell, clerk, \$600; Hart, farmer, \$500; Wilcox, cashier, \$300 in 30 days. Let us refer you to these men, to the U. S. government to banks, business houses, noted people at home and abroad. Head this column from Chas. Starr, of Mich., who writes, "Sorry this field is closed. Should have acted sooner but was skeptical. Your local man's great success has set everybody talking and proved I was a chump. Wonderful what a man can do with a real opportunity." Then read this from Lodewick who acted quickly: "Lucky I answered ad. It's great. Money coming fast." Which will you be, Starr, a victim of "neglected opportunities" or Lodewick, the "early bird." To escape Starr's fate, send your postal this very minute—

SPEND ONE CENT TO MAKE THOUSANDS. Strange invention starts world. Gives every home that long-desired blessing, a modern bath-room with hot and cold running water facilities for only \$6.50. No plumbing—no water works—self-heating. Only ten minutes to install. Gives cleansing plus friction, massage and shower baths in any room. Equivalent to any \$200 bathroom. Over 200,000 delighted users. Used by U. S. government. More remarkable than this invention is our startling plan of universal distribution through special representatives who become virtually profit sharing partners in a business that's immense—exciting—facinating—disputed—and above all, has enabled them, will enable you, to get \$1000.00 per month, per county. Asking to be shown doesn't obligate you one bit. Investigate today by all means. **ALLEN MFG. CO., 3776 ALLEN BLDG., TOLEDO, O.**

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Who Was the First Man?

(Continued from page 251)

chipped flints have been discovered which by some are thought to have been made by prehistoric man or ancestors of man. The majority of scientific men are skeptical about this, since certain results of natural weathering may mimic chipped flints very closely.

Numerous remains of primates, the order of mammals to which man belongs, are found in the Eocene and Oligocene of Europe and North America and a few from Egypt. All of them (except the last) are allied to the lemurs, and all are inferior to modern lemurs in brain development, when the skull is known. In the later Tertiary, primates of higher type are found in the Old World related to the modern monkeys, apes and baboons, and equivalent to them in brain development where the skull is known. Among the various fossil primates from the Tertiary may be some ancestors of man. But we have not evidence enough to prove it as yet. Others are ancestors of modern lemurs, baboons and monkeys. At all events, we have no evidence from fossils of any primate above the monkey grade of intelligence in the later Tertiary, above the lemur grade in the earlier Tertiary.

In the periods preceding the Tertiary no fossil primates are known. The dominant type of land vertebrates during the three preceding periods was the reptilia; a few rare remains of mammals and birds of inferior grade to those of the Tertiary have been found.

The next older period, the Coal Era, was the age of Amphibians; animals related to frogs, toads and salamanders were the dominant type of life and the first reptiles were evolving out of them.

Below the Carboniferous come the Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician periods, in which the highest type of vertebrate life was that of the fishes. No air-breathing vertebrates had yet appeared.

It is difficult to render these periods into terms of years. We know their proportionate length pretty closely, but have no exact method to determine the actual time of each. The figures very generally accepted are estimates made by C. D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian, based on

various computations and probably as good an approximation as we can make to-day. These give the following table:

Age of Man: Pleistocene, 100,000 years. Oldest human remains.
Age of Mammals: Pliocene, Miocene, Oligocene, Eocene, Tertiary, 2,900,000 years. Evolution of modern quadrupeds and probably of man.
Age of Reptiles: Cretaceous, 5,000,000 years; Jurassic, 2,000,000 years; Triassic, 2,000,000 years. Reptiles dominant, earlier evolution of low types of mammals, birds and reptiles.
Age of Amphibians: Carboniferous, 5,000,000. Earlier evolution of reptiles from amphibians.
Age of Fishes: Devonian. Fishes of very ancient and primitive types dominant; earlier evolution of amphibians from primitive fishes.
Age of Invertebrates: Silurian, Ordovician, Cambrian. No vertebrates known. Invertebrates of various groups already well developed and probably with a long anterior history.
Algonkian, Archaean, etc. Practically no fossils known.

The evidence is very extended and convincing that the evolution of the modern races of mammals from primitive ancestors allied to the opossum and other marsupials took place during the Tertiary period. Man is structurally one of the groups of primates, and was presumably evolved like other groups of this order, and like the various quadrupedal races, during the Tertiary. There is a great deal of evidence to show that this evolution took place in Asia, a country little explored as yet by paleontologists. We have discovered and recognized the ancestral series of some animals—e. g., horse, camel, dog, rhinoceros, tapir, etc., not of others, including man.

During the Age of Reptiles the common ancestors of man and modern quadrupeds were evolving from the primitive reptile stage to the primitive mammal stage.

During the Age of Amphibians the common ancestors of man and all air-breathing vertebrates were evolving from the primitive amphibian stage to the primitive reptile stage, learning to breathe by lungs instead of by lungs and gills.

During the older Palaeozoic ages the earliest vertebrates were slowly evolving into gill-breathing fishes on the one hand, into gill-and-lung-breathing amphibians on the other. In the Silurian the vertebrates were probably all gill-breathing primitive fishes; certainly no trace is known of any higher type.

Kansas Still in the Ring

(Continued from page 251)

discomforts of our citizens will be forgotten within thirty days after a good rain, when the pastures renew their fertility and our Kentucky blue-grass becomes an Axminster carpet over the entire eastern part of the state.

We are not complaining in Kansas. We have gone through these difficulties before and we sometimes feel constrained to say that a hardship is a blessing in disguise for hardships make men stronger. We believe our people are more optimistic than those of any other state of the Middle West.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to come to a land of "peace, prosperity, and sunshine, with soil as fertile as the Valley of the Nile, as full of possibilities as the Garden of Eden, and as beautiful as an all-wise Creator can fashion it."

With an automobile for every forty-eight inhabitants of our state and with 60 per cent. of the automobile owners agriculturists and the machines paid for we truthfully assert that the drought causes us but temporary embarrassment.

Kansas has raised more wheat in the past twelve years than any other state in the Union, the aggregate being eight hundred and eighty-five million bushels. She is the largest producer of winter wheat in the United States and for 1913 she has 21.5 per cent. of the winter wheat acreage of the nation.

Great as is her wheat crop, her corn crop is worth more and in this she ranks seventh in all the states of the Union. In a single season the land planted to corn in Kansas exceeds the total area of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

Kansas ranks first also, in the wonderful alfalfa, with more than a million acres devoted to its growing. It is a perennial, and from one seeding it will grow and prosper for ten to twenty years or more. It does not succumb to old age; annually it yields its three to five cuttings of hay averaging three to five tons per acre, a year. It is the most valuable hay grown, as the market quotations testify. The choicer grades seldom sell for less than fifteen dollars a ton, and have gone as high as twenty-six. Kansas also plants more kaffir corn than any other state, a never failing member of the

sorghum family that furnishes grain and forage practically the equivalent of corn.

Naturally, with her crops, native grasses and favorable climate, the state is famous for her live stock, the most important branch of husbandry. Last year the value of her farm products and live stock, amounted to \$580,000,000, which apportioned among the state's inhabitants would give nearly \$350 for each one, whether infant or adult.

In numbers of live stock Kansas is among the foremost, and, compared in excellence, she stands among the first. Some marvels of the equine world, noted for their courage, speed and endurance, were foaled and reared in Kansas. It was the pacing stallion, John R. Gentry, of Kansas nativity, that in 1896 established a world's record of 2:00½ per mile, the year following another Kansas bred and reared horse, Joe Patchen, clipped a quarter of a second off the Gentry record. Joe Patchen is the sire of Dan Patch, champion harness horse of the world with a record of 1:55¼ made in 1905.

Kansas is also conspicuously successful in the rearing of the draft horse. At the most recent world's exposition, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the first prize Percheron stallion in his class was Casino, belonging to the Robinsons at Towanda, Butler County. At the same exposition, the winners of a special prize for the best pair of mares of their breed, any age, were two Percherons bred and exhibited by Avery and Son of Wakefield, Clay County.

Kansas is noted as a meat-making state and the immense stock yards and packing houses of Kansas City—the second largest in the world,—are not only located on Kansas soil, but are the outgrowth of the Kansas live-stock industry.

In 1909 Kansas had the grand champion steer in King Ellsworth, a pure bred Aberdeen-Angus at the International Live Stock show at Chicago. At the same show, W. J. Tod of Maple Hill had the first prize three year olds and champions by ages; second prize two year olds and first prize champion and feeder calves, which sold at \$50.50 a head. In 1910 at the American Royal at Kansas City, Mr. Tod had first prize and grand champion feeders and first prize and grand champion fat cattle. The prize

money on these two carloads at Kansas City exceeded \$1600.00. This is suggestive of the quality of the Kansas output and many excellent breeding establishments provide superior animals for cattlemen in other states who wish to upbuild their herds.

The fine wool sheep of Kansas are favorably known among breeders, wool buyers and manufacturers. Kansas has the distinction of producing the champion wool yielding sheep,—"Baby Lord," whose fleece of fifty-two pounds at twelve months and sixteen days' growth, surpassed the world's record by 7½ pounds. At the Columbia Exposition, Kansas swine carried off the highest honors.

Kansas is not only adapted to producing bumper crops and live stock of the greatest excellence, but her health-giving climate is calculated to nurture and develop the best specimens of mankind as well. Among some of the notables might be mentioned—Governor Robinson, John J. Ingalls, Jim Lane, D. W. Wilder, Eugene Ware, W. A. Harris, Jerry Simpson, Mary Ellen Lease, Carrie Nation, Walter Johnson, Joe Wood, Claude Hendrix, Fred Clarke, and "Babe" Adams. Today the last five named are probably the most widely talked about.

Baseball is the great national pastime and like Indian corn is native to America, and Kansas has contributed her quota of "stars" to the betterment of the sport. Much of the credit of bringing the world's championship to Pittsburgh in 1909 belongs to "Babe" Adams, named no doubt after that other Kansas prodigy, "Baby Lord," from which was sheared the heaviest fleece known to history. Fred Clark, the long-time and worthy Captain of the Pirate Crew, has his home on a Cowley County ranch in Kansas. It was largely owing to the prowess of "Joe" Wood that the Boston Red Sox are now world champions and Walter Johnson has put Washington conspicuously on the map for once.

Thus it is seen that the Kansas men loom up in their spheres as do Joe Patchen, "Baby Lord," King Ellsworth and Casino in theirs, and as Kansas does in her outputs of wheat, corn and alfalfa. It emphasizes the fact that Kansas produces men capable of occupying places of greatest responsibility and distinction in the world, whether in sports, in business, in agriculture, in trade, commerce or the professions.

In a state of such diversified industries, the opportunities are equally plentiful, but they are obviously greater in agriculture than in any other line of occupation. What Kansas needs is more men to develop her resources, to unlock the stores of fertility in the unused lands, to make those already cultivated more productive, and contribute in fuller measure to the ever-increasing demand for meat and milk, bread and butter.

Rural telephones, motor cars, of which Kansans are such liberal buyers, improved roads, and a daily delivery of mail to their doors, are making the farm home in Kansas in reality a suburban palace. With beneficent laws, the permanent banishment of the liquor traffic from the state, the enfranchisement of women and educational facilities and churches on every hand, the Kansan is envired by conditions that encourage industry and thrift, invite skill and enterprise and promote peace and prosperity. To those who would be the beneficiaries of such surroundings Kansas always extends a most hearty welcome.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

MICHAEL MAYBRICK, the English composer, who under the name of "Stephen Adams" wrote some of the most popular songs in the English language, died at Buxton, England, August 26th, aged 69. He was founder and president for eight terms of the Musical Society of London, and was brother-in-law of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, whose trial at London in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband caused a world-wide sensation. Some of his best known songs are "The Holy City," "The Star of Bethlehem," "Nancy Lee," and "The Midshipmite."

BERNARD QUARITCH, the well-known dealer in rare books, died at Brighton, England, August 27th, aged 43. His bookshop in London founded by his father was the most important in that city. He frequently visited the United States and made conspicuous purchases at book sales.

LIBERTY E. HOLDEN, proprietor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, died at Bratenahl, O., August 26th, aged 80.

PROFESSOR MORRIS BOWMAN, noted organist, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 26th, aged 71. He was founder and president for eight terms of the American College of Musicians, and president for 5 terms of the Music Teachers' National Association.

ALICE MILLER WEEKS, widely known as the author of young folks' articles published in Sunday school publications, died at Philadelphia, August 26. In private life she was Mrs. Alfred M. Kruger.

HIPOLYTO D. URIARTE, formerly Spanish Consul General at New York and at Montreal, perished with his wife in a fire in their apartment in New York, August 29. Senior Uriarte was 86 years old.

JAMES WALL FINN, the American mural painter, died at Giverny, France, Aug. 28, aged 45. He had decorated many public buildings and fine houses in New York.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1863

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September, 1863)

September, 1863

The massacre at Lawrence by Quantrell's guerillas has aroused a fierce spirit of vengeance, and bloody reprisals will be made. The inhabitants of several frontier counties in Missouri implicated in the horrid atrocity have received orders to remove, and a large force is organizing in Kansas to enter Missouri. The total number massacred in Lawrence is 183.

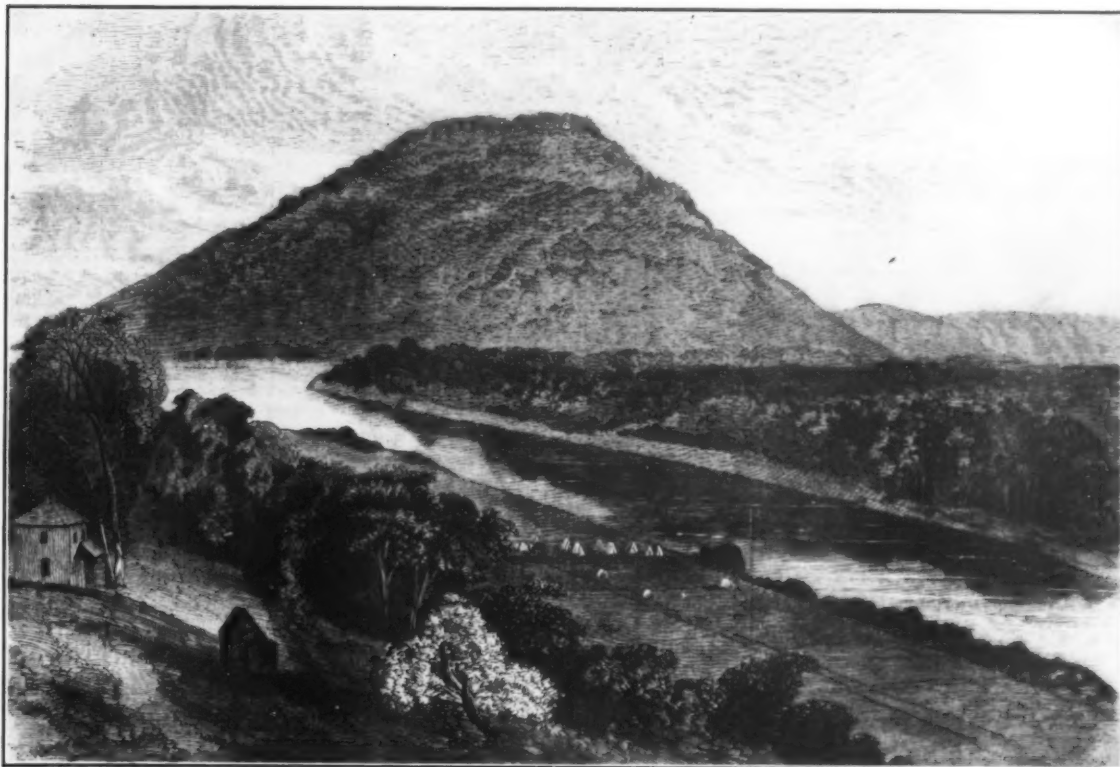
Quite a cotton plantation has been established in Egypt, or southern Illinois, by a party of wealthy Cincinnati merchants. The seed was brought from Tennessee, and already 7,000 acres have been planted. The land is worked by the East Tennessee and Georgia refugees, who are paid \$1.50 per day during the cotton season, and \$2 per day for the culture of the potato.

Since the 1st of July one thousand Canadian horses have crossed from Windsor, opposite Detroit, for the United States service.

Major Robert Morris, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, died very suddenly at the Libby prison, August 13th. He was a grandson of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory, and 26 years of age. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, and attended to the grave by several captive officers of the Union army.

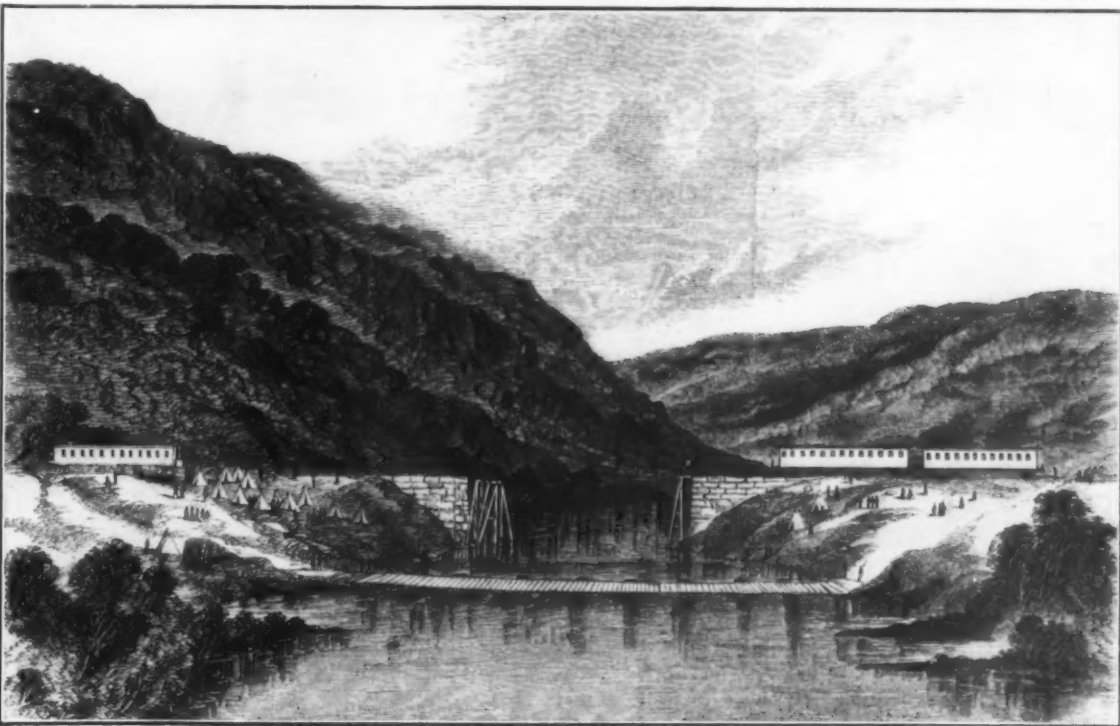
There is every reason to hope that there will be no war between the Western Powers and Japan, since the Tycoon has agreed to pay the full indemnity in money claimed by England, and asked for time to consider about giving up the murderers. If England can get a foothold without a fight, she will of course prefer it. Another account says that the indemnity has not been paid, and that hostilities are probable.

Miss Evans, the brilliant authoress of "Adam Bede," "Romola," and other favorite works, and who writes under the *nom de plume* of George Eliot, is the mistress of George H. Lewes, the well-known editor of "Goethe's Life and Correspondence," as well as author of numerous other volumes. He married some 20 years ago Agnes Jervis, daughter of Swynfen Jervis, a distinguished lawyer and member of Parliament. Some years ago he exchanged wives with Thornton Hunt, the eldest son of Leigh Hunt. When the fair Agnes eloped to Paris with a Polish count, German baron, or Irish baronet (we forget which), the genuine Mrs. Hunt deserted Lewes and returned to her disconsolate husband, leaving G. H. L. solitary and alone; he was therefore consoled by Miss Evans. Robert



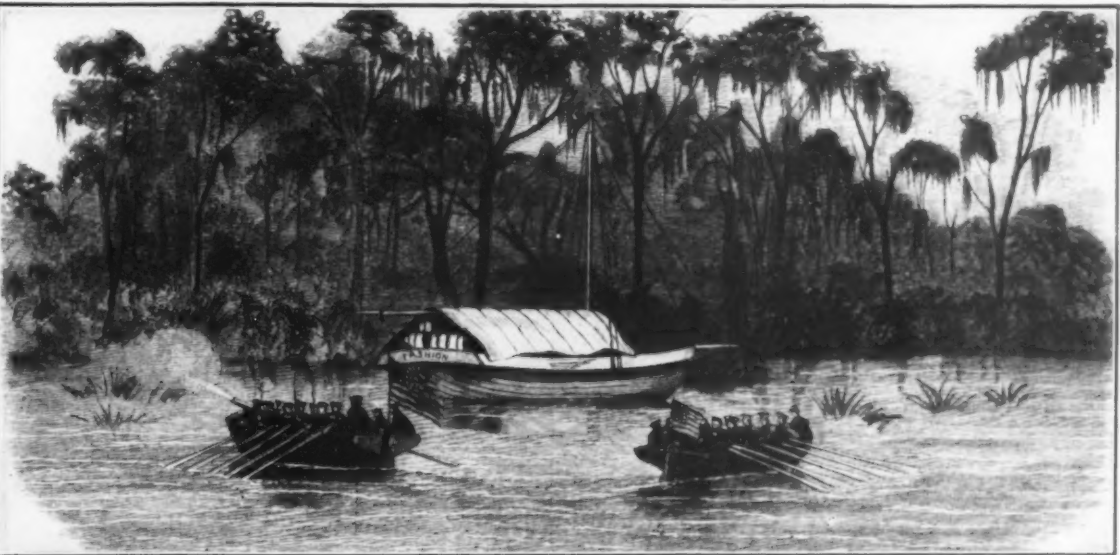
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, SKETCHED JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

A remarkable drawing made by a Confederate engineer on Bragg's staff about a month before the famous campaign which brought on "the battle above the clouds" and the great Union victory in the woods of Chickamauga. The view of Moccasin Bend seems to be from a point directly opposite that from which this picturesque turn of the river is seen by the ordinary visitor of to-day.



A RAILROAD BRIDGE WRECKED IN VAIN

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bridge at Running Water, Tenn., was destroyed by Union troops to prevent the Confederates from retreating over it on their way from Tullahoma to Chattanooga. The sketch shows also the pontoon bridge which the Confederate General Hardee hastily threw across the river and over which his retreating army passed in safety. The sketch was made for Leslie's by an engineer officer on Bragg's staff.



DARING CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE SLOOP ON THE APALACHICOLA RIVER, FLA.

The sloop "Fashion," with a cargo of cotton, was waiting to run the blockade; boats from the U. S. Gunboat "Port Royal" captured the sloop and towed it away in triumph. The Confederate Gunboat "Chattahoochee" tried to rescue it but arrived too late; in returning to its former post, the "Chattahoochee" blew up and sank.

September, 1863

Browning has lost caste in London society in consequence of visiting Lewes and his lady.

The New York Express says: "We see it stated in the Home Journal that Mr. Collector Barney has shown excellent taste in appointing to and retaining in office several gentlemen well known in the literary and art world. R. H. Stoddard, the poet has long held a post in the Debenture Room. R. B. Coffin, better known as "Barry Gray," is in the Auditor's Department. Louis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, Richard Grant White, the Shakespearian scholar, John Savage, the poet and dramatist, and Charles F. Briggs, of the Sunday Courier, have each come in for a share of the 'spoils of office.' J. C. Derby, long at the head of a publishing house in this city, wends his way to the granite building every morning. C. G. Thompson represents the artists in the service of Uncle Sam." If they are a specimen of Barney's *gradus ad Parnassum*, Barney had better leave the bards alone, as well as the girls.

A grand ovation has been given at Memphis to Gen. Grant. It was attended by all his old companions in arms. It would seem, judging from Mr. Lincoln's letter to him, that he owes his success to his being beyond the reach of the Stanton and Halleck maelstrom.

During the bombardment of Port Hudson, three Confederate soldiers were killed by a shell from the mortar boats. These men were buried and a few days afterward another shell from the mortar boats penetrated their graves and exploded among their coffins. They literally found no rest, not even in the grave.

Mr. Secretary Wells has paid a visit to the Navy Yards in Brooklyn and Boston. The Sunday Times imperpetrantly adds, "He was accompanied by his beard and private secretary."

Queen Victoria is in Germany, on a visit to her relations. She is accompanied by Earl Granville, who takes the opportunity of talking politics with the Emperor of Austria and Count Rechberg.

There is a reform in ladies' garters. Putnam's Patent Stocking Supporter, advertised largely in Boston, promises to do away with the old method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic, of the inconvenience and injurious effects of which every lady must be fully satisfied. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the full circulation, besides being much more easily adjusted and more durable.



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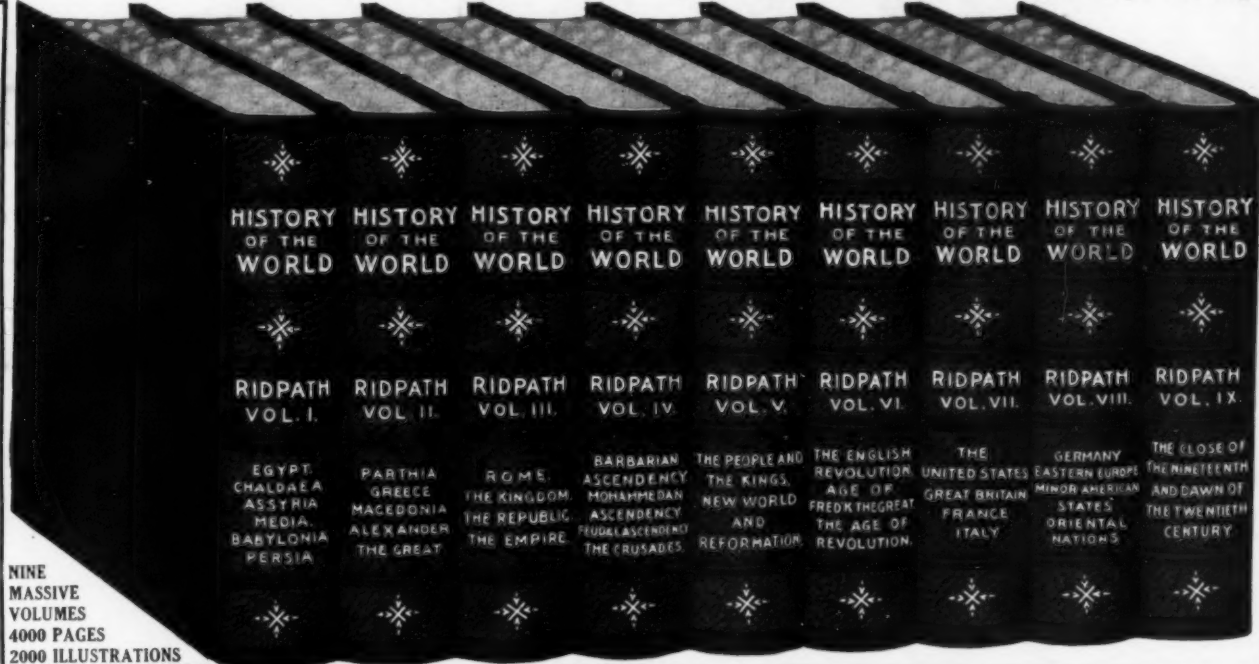
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